PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,764.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 3 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing: 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9205
11th "	CALEDONIA	7958		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
9th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Olizzak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719		1st Nov. 1909
HOHENIA	4,281	M. Dabovich	16th " 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 3 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	E. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Custom House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 5	July 10	July 24
E. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Augt. 2
E. Merton Hall	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
E. C. City of Benares	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
A. Trafford Hall	July 17			Augt. 24
E. City of Agra	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
C. City of Glasgow	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 16	Nov. 1
E. Merton Hall	Septr. 25			Nov. 9
E. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	
E. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
E. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 16	Dec. 30
E. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

E.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. H. D. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
AFRICA	2,030	Sun. 4th July	10 a. m.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 8th July	9 a. m.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 9th July	5 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, sailing about 5 p. m. on Monday 5th July.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,030 tons, 4th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	26th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one trip by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5691	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5194	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS. Bombay.

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc., Apply to MANAGER,

NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,

Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Esquire Bar, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Soerabaya, Penang, Colombo (Philippines) Hongkong.	Foochow Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York
Bombay		
Karachi		
Calcutta		
Madras		
Rangoon		
Colombo		
Penang		
Thaiping (Perak)		
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
A. M. TOWNSHEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.
AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED " over " 3,66,600

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.
HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application.
Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.
BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY,

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

	Rs. a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits... ... ... Per lb.	1 8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries ... ... per bot.	1 12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc. ... ... per tin	1 0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes ... ... per tin	1 0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes ... ... per tin	1 0
Cherries in Maraschino ... ... per bot.	1 12
Finest Muscotel Raisins ... ... per large jar	2 0
Finest Almonds and Raisins ... ... " "	2 8
French Plums ... ... per jar	1 4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.

2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.

"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 9th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. Black and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1909.

No. 1389-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in CIVIL CAPACITIES, may be obtained on application to the—

(1) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 16th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrassis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1909.

28th

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sidick Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th July, 1909, at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time), when the following two Resolutions, which were passed at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Tuesday the 25th day of June, 1909, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions, viz.—

(1) That the last sentence of Article 45 and the whole of Article 137 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled and that the following be substituted as Article 137 of the said Articles:—137. The Directors may with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting from time to time declare a dividend or bonus to be paid on all shares in proportion to the amount of Capital for the time being called and paid up in respect of such shares, and in such case the dividend or bonus on any share which has been originally allotted and issued as fully paid up shall be paid on the full nominal amount of such share; but (Subject to the provisions of Articles 139 and 140) no dividend or bonus shall be payable except out of net profits.

(2) That the Board of Directors be authorised to modify clause 6 of the Agreement between Mr. Carl Jost and Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth on behalf of the Company, dated 9th May 1907, and clause 5 of the agreement between the Company and Mr. Carl Jost, dated 30th May 1907, regarding his commission as Managing Director of the Company, in such manner as they may consider is for the advantage of the Company and to execute on behalf of the Company such formal instruments as they may be advised for carrying into effect such modification.

By Order of the Board,
CARL JOST,
Managing Director.

30th June, 1909.

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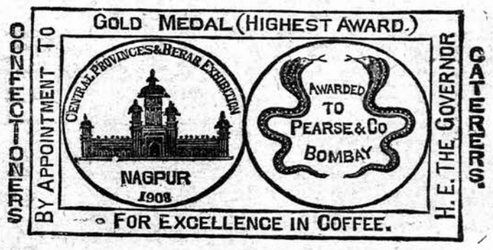

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907....£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
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For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a constitutional agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house at hand on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System. A timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware their uncommonscale. Of all Chemists and Druggists, or post free for 14 or 30 stamps, MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A CAPABLE MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, European or Eurasian, who is conversant with Locomotive or Carriage Work. He must also have had experience in Indent and Estimating work. None without these qualifications need apply. Salary Rs. 120 per month. Applications to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Perambur Works.

WANTED

A SMART CLERK, for the Advertisement Department of this Paper. Salary according to qualifications. Apply by LETTER ONLY, with copies of testimonials, to the GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
WHISKEY
PURE POT STILL, Famous for 100 YEARS.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

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Indian Condiments, Gold Medals & Diplomas.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually supersedes injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purif

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P & O Company's mail steamer Caledonia, 8,329 tons, Captain E. Powell, arrived in harbour on Friday morning from London, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa line steamer Tannenfel, 3,466 tons, Captain L Caesbous, arrived in harbour on Friday from New York, with a general cargo and oil.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Duma, 768 tons, Captain E Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain H. Findlay, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Virginia 2,789 tons, Captain J McMorran, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain J Jourdan, sailed on Friday for Busarah &c with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Prasident 2,036 tons, Captain Mahlsance, sailed on Friday for Zanzabar, etc., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 170 deck passingers.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,105, tons, Captain F. Rhamson, sailed on Friday, for Karachi in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 1st July, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Forsens.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 2.

Ayuthia.....694 Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Colaba .....3899 Robertson.....M M & Co
Caledonia .....8629 Powell.....P & O Co
Gerd.....751 Andreasen.....F F Campbell & Co
Itoupe .....3368 McClelland .....M M & Co
Nisam.....2041.....Toms.....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda.....1961 Cross.....M M & Co (P & O Dock)
Ormley .....2730.....W & A Graham & Co
Patronia... 8154 Bowman.....E Tajbhoy
Pandit.....8833 ...Orfobin .....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.....3566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Salt.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Siberian.....2023 Lorne.....B & P S N Co
Strathgarry...2840...Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Springburn .. 3173 Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co
Tannenfels.....3466 Caretens.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2761	Boxhall	Hullvia	Karachi	6-7
					F Muir & Co
B Clan Urquhart	3707	Sommerfell		Dunkirk	15-7
					F Muir & Co
C & B City of Manchester	3562	Findlay		L'pool via Karachi	3-7 K Nixon & Co
D & E Diego Suarez	2408		Duron	Genoa	5-7
					J Mackintosh & Co
F Orissa	3525		Kedalie	Java	9-7 M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Gore		Zanzibar	5-7 B & P S N Co
H Elba		Capt Cacace		Italian Man-of-War	Repairing
M Salsette	2891		Lewellin	Aden	10-7 P & O Co
N Virginia	2789	McMarran		Baltimore	3-7 R A Willis
O Rahmani	1873	Geddie		Jeddah	5-7 B & P S N Co
P Wildenfels	3553	Denber		H'burg	10-7 W & A G & Co
Q Barbara	2444	Vass		Antwerp	10-7 W & A Graham & Co

Offside N

Hoseinee	994	Jourdan	P Gulf	3-7	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barotse	2619	Smith	Antwerp	4-7	W & A G & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool		4-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 Gowanbarn	2723	Forbes	Hull	3-7	K Nixon & Co
4 Selsdon	2151	Bazil	Aberdeen & Hull	&c	5-7 W & A Graham & Co
5 Dunster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk &c	10-7	K Nixon & Co
6 Moyori Maru	2736	Richardson	Kobe	7-7	N Kaisha
7 Sofala	3436	Babb	Java		6-7 M M & Co
10&11 Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai	7-7	P & O Co
15 Africa	1302	Chappel	Busreh		5-7 M M & Co
16 Ben Vrackie	2536	Hunter	Hull		8-7 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D.

Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	6-7	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	B'nager	5-7	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D.

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	16-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Caledonia s	Powell	London, June 11
	Tannenfels s	Carttins	New York, May 14
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite	Fram Sea
	Colaba s	Robertson	Antwerp, May 9

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Werdenfels s	Schmehl	Hamburg, &c
	Seme s	Reid	Rangoon, &c
	Dumra s	Manley	Karachi
	Hoseinee s	Jourdan	Bussorah, &c
	Ballochmyle s	Williamson	Karachi
	President s	Muhlbauer	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Virginia, McMorran, for Baltimore.
" City of Manchester, Findlay, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Himalaya with the homeward Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Aden 8 p. m. on Thursday the 1st July.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kaiser left Seychelles for Bombay on the 1st inst. afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—11,850 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 500 bales wool, B Hurbham; 165 bales wool, D Nagji, and Co; 89 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co; 234 bales wool, D Koondamall; 13,067 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 26 bales wool, G Gungadass.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—350 casks salted skins, H M Halim; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Benrackie s—999 bags groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Mowjee; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, T Mowjee; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, W Bechar; 2,050 cwts cottonseed, C Morarjee and Co.

Gowanburn s—16,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros

Hidalgo s.—200 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co; 500 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 161 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hidalgo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s—5 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 275 bales cottonfly, H B Bode and Sons; 425 bales cottonfly, C Peraji and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, 500 cwts mawdaseed, 50 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—352 bales skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 800 bales cotton and 4,660 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bunster s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co, 262 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Moyori Maru s—800 bales twists, C Bhowanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—150 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.
Delhi s—809 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—194 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 4.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns.—Card 1, 184, 556.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Standford in B. Flat.
Anthem—"The Heavn's are Telling."—Haydu.
Hymns.—282, 543.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday :—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—236, 314, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—432, 285, 416, 236.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Moore.
Alms for the Schools.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion. (Choral).
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
Preacher Rev. A. S. Crichton.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—8.
Hymns.—145, 377, 237.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—131, 226, 415.
Psalm.—40.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
11 a. m.—Preacher, the Pastor.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher.
Rev. H. C. Scholberg.
7-30 p. m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL, in an address at the Queen's Hall on "Old Bogeys and Old Fogeys," remarked that a reason given for refusing votes to women was that they could not fight for their country. "But can I fight?" Mr. Zangwill asked. "My only chance of shooting the enemy would be by aiming at something else. Yet I have four votes. The more I think about it the less I understand my political superiority. It can't be brains, for there is Mrs. Humphry Ward; or strength, for there is a female Samson; or courage, for there is a lady lion tamer and Mrs. Despard; or riches, for there was Baroness Burdett-Coutts. A wild suspicion comes over me—can it be beauty? I am afraid there is no need to pursue that suggestion further."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DREW—June 9, at Oakhurst, Knutsford, the wife of A. S. Drew, of Calcutta, of a son.
GAUNT—June 7, at Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. E. F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G., R.N., of a daughter.
HILL—June 11, at 10 Walpole Street, S. W., the wife of Sir Henry Hill, Bart, of a son.
NAPIER—June 9, at Marsh Lock House, Henley-on Thames, the wife of the Hon. the Master of Napier, of a son
SLADE—June 14, at Chernocke House, Fleet, Hants, the wife of J. G. Slade, M.A., M.D., Cantab, of a son.
WELLS—June 9, at 32, The Embankment, Bedford, the wife of Capt. C. E. Wells, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVELEGH—FEILDEN—June 15, at St. Mary's, Horsell, Surrey, the Rev. John Henry Carter Eveleigh, M.A., Vicar of Weyas Herold, Pontrilas, Herefordshire, to Eileen Frances Louisa, daughter of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Feilden.
HOPKYNS—CREASEY—June 12, at St. Mary's, Walton, Suffolk, Engineer-Lieut. J. Wykeham Hopkyns, his Majesty's ship Endymion, to Maud L. Creasey, daughter of C. A. Creasey, J. P., The Hill House, Walton.
MATTHEWS—MALKIN—June 15, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the Rev. Charles Henry Selfe Matthews, rector of Catsfield, Sussex, to Gertrude Ethelwyn, daughter of H. C. Malkin, J. P.
PEARCE—WOODCOCK—June 9, at Holy Apostles' Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. James Embry, assisted by the Rev. H. A. Corke, Harold, second son of the late John Pearce, to Helen Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late R. Fraser Woodcock, and daughter of the late William Trevor Wanklyn,—Indian papers please copy.
SMILEY—GILL—June 15, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Hubert Stewart Smiley to Elsie Hope, daughter of Mr. Charles F. Gill, K. C.
STRICKLAND—CAMPBELL—June 8, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminister, Charles Walter Campbell Strickland, commander, R. N., son of the late Walter K. Strickland, of Sans Souci, Naples, to Constance Margaret Lorn Campbell Campbell, daughter of the late Major F. W. Campbell, Royal Horse Art., and the Countess von Hahn.

DEATHS.

AVERN—June 14, at 38 Hillersdon Avenue, Barnes, S. W., widow of the late Capt. James, Avern, of the British India Company, aged 73.
COOPER—June 13, at 40 Grosvenor Square, W., Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
DIAMOND—June 8, Victoria Gonville, wife of W. H. Diamond, M. D., and daughter of the late Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead, Bart., of Thurlby, Lincolnshire, aged 66.
HAINES—June 11, at 123 Pall Mall, Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., C. I. E., aged 89.
HUDSON—June 14, at Hythe, Southampton, Rear-Admiral Joseph Samuel Hudson, aged 74.
MORRIESON—June 14, at 42 Beaufort Gardens, S. W., Mary Georgina, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, late Royal Garrison Art.
MURRAY—On May 22, at Jorhat, Assam, Arthur Hugh, I. C. S., of dysentery, third son of the late Revd. Richard Paget Murray, of Shapwick, Dorset, aged 26 years. Deeply mourned by all who knew him.—Indian papers please copy.
STOPFORD—June 9, in Dublin, Capt. the Hon. E. B. Stopford, late Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 50.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

QUINLAN—June 23, at Quetta, Baluchistan, Captain Dominick J. Quinlan, A. V. C., Army Remount Department, aged 36.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-10s.; Low water, 4-34m., 5-40s.
Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, first ordinary general meeting, Goan Union School, Girgaum Road, 7 p.m.
Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" Team XI vs. Y. M. C. A., home. "B" Team XI. vs. Fort and Proprietary High School, away.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-15 p.m.

Maxim: "A man may buy gold too dear."

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 0-20 a.; Low water, 5-15m., 6-24s.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 3rd, 5h. 47-3m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 10th, 0h. 28-1m. p.m. New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m. p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15-3m. p.m.: in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m.; in Apogee, 23rd, 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 5.—Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. The Hornets, Oval. Cathedral Organ Recital, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 0-2m., 1-0s.; Low water, 5-57m., 7-7s.
Tuesday, July 6.—Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 0-48m., 1-41s.; Low water, 6-40m., 7-50s.
Wednesday, July 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. Bombay Mud Sports, opening day (weather permitting.) Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 1-36m., 2-23s.; Low water, 7-24m., 8-35s.
Thursday, July 8.—Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 2-28m., 5-7s; Low water, 8-10m., 9-24s.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The operatives of the Ring Mule department of the Dinshah Petit Mill have not yet resumed work.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during last month was 712 of whom 483 were males and 229 females.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 28th ultimo, terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

STEAMER PUT BACK TO BOMBAY.—The steamer "Springburn," Captain J. J. Crosthwaite, which left Bombay harbour on Thursday evening bound for Calcutta in ballast, put back from sea yesterday morning in consequence of her main boiler steam pipe having burst.

PORTUGUESE MASS MEETING.—There will be a mass meeting of the Portuguese Community at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.), to-morrow, Sunday, respecting the Portuguese Consulate.

THE BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.—One of the members of the above Association Mr. A. B. Pranjpe, Engineer of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, shall deliver a lecture on "Experiences with the Diesel Oil Engine" to-morrow, Sunday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 1 A, Sussex Road, Parel. Mr. T. S. Dawson, Principal of the V. J. T. Institute and President of the above Association will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.—After sending the memorial to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi of Bombay, has taken a laudable step to form Small Committees of Mussalmans in the various streets in Bombay, to look after the education of indigent Moslem children and to send them to such private "Maktabs" as teach the Koran sooner and other religious things in Urdoo; so that the children may be able to begin their English education exactly at the age of 8 years and continue it side by side with Urdoo.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	The Stars and Stripes for Ever...Sousa
Overture	Barbier DeSeville.....Rossini
Capricho Espanol	Morima .....Espenosa
Selection	Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Valse	Lysistrata .....P Sonike
Selection	A Country Girl .....Monckton
Two Step	The Mosquitoes Parade.....H Whitney

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

WITH our to-day's issue will be found the prospectus of the Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd., which has been formed, because the promoters feel that there is a need for an institute of the kind to meet the needs of Indian commerce and industry carried on in India alone and not dependent on other countries for prosperity. It is as well to point out, however, that the promoters, recognizing that these persons who are most successful in Indian trade have wide ramifications of their business, have made allowance in the Articles of Association for the opening of branches outside India if it be thought desirable. The capital of the new Bank of which Mr. Jainarayan Hindumal Dani, Munim to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, is Managing Director, is Rs. 1,00,00,000 but of this only ten lakhs is being called up as only ten rupees is wanted out of each Rs. 100 shares. A list of influential Indian gentlemen appears on the board of directors. The subscription list which will only be open for five hours opens on July 8th.

LAW CLASSES IN HYDERABAD.

A Hyderabad Government Notification announces that the High Court pointed out that as the establishment of a Law class in the city of Hyderabad was a source of benefit to the inhabitants of the City, it was highly desirable that the population in the districts should also be enabled to acquire legal knowledge; and with this view, the High Court proposed that Law classes be opened for the present in the two Divisions of Gulbarga and Aurangabad. This proposal of the High Court was given full consideration, and as His Highness' Government have alway at heart the progress of the country and the improvement of the subjects, and would like to see the public take an interest in the study of Law, His Excellency the Minister is pleased to pass the following Order—A Law-Class shall be opened in each of the head-quarter towns of the Aurangabad and Gulbarga Divisions. Lectures in Law shall be delivered under the supervision of the Nazim, Sadar Adalat, for each Divis'on, The Rules shall come into force from the 1st Amardad 1311 Fasli.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 1.

IN honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, Mr. and Mrs. Sladen gave an "At Home" at the Nowroji's Hall on the 25th ultimo. There was a large and representative gathering and the Hall was brilliantly illuminated. A military band played music. Mr. and Mrs. Sladen received the guests and after conversation and witnessing of amusements provided by the genial hosts, the party adjourned to partake of refreshments and dispersed at about 12 o'clock.

It is with a great satisfaction, the people of Ahmedabad have noticed that their two hard-worked officials are honoured with titles after their retirements. Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Nanavatty, the popular City Magistrate, who retired in April last after 30 years' service, was well-known for his conscientious and hard-working is honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur.

Professor Cowsar, a Persian scholar, who had rendered good service to the cause of education, has been awarded the title of Shams-ul-Ulams. Both the gentlemen are deserving the rewards of their meritorious services.

The omission of certain popular and prominent names in the Honour's List has created much disappointment here:

The Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, who has won the hearts of all men of all communities of Gujarat, his most distinguished services having not recognized yet by the Government, people feel such omission most keenlys.

The Lady Doctor of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital here, who has earned a high reputation not only as a most accomplished physician, but as an excellent surgeon, and whose works have gained the admiration of Governors, Surgeons-generals and successive Civil Surgeons. Dr. Miss Motibai R. Kapadia, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., was the first Indian lady to pass the F.R.C.S. examination, and is one of the most brilliant Lady Doctors in the Bombay Presidency. She was the pioneer in introducing the Egliah medicine among Native women. She has been working here unostentatiously for the last 20 years and her name is a household word among natives of this City. The Female Hospital is better more known here by the name of Motibai's Hospital than the V. J. F. Hospital. It is a most regretable matter that while her many Christian comrades, whose services are not half of her, are rewarded with Kaiser-i-Hind title, hers claims are ignored by the Bombay Government. It is a surious anomaly that when Parsis who are always front in all respects, Parsi ladies are left behind in respect of titles. Miss Jankibai and Dr. Miss Krishnabai Kelvalkar are the first native ladies recepients of titles. The title of Kaiser-i-Hind was created in 1900, but since then no Parsi lady of distinction has been decorated with the first or the second class title of Kaiser-i-Hind.

This matter deserves serious consideration on the part of the Bombay Government.

In selecting Mr. Abdulamian Oosmanmian Koureishi, M.A., Deputy Collector, as an administrator of Radhanpore, the Government has given great satisfaction to the Mahomedans of this City as well as of Radhonpore. There was a large number of Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen and shethis present at the railway station to give him a hearty send-off. Mr. Koureishi was profusely garlanded and he left amid vociferous cheers.

Mr. Lory, Educational Inspector, and Mr. Watcher, D. S. P., who had gone to Kasauli for treatment at the Pasture Institute, returned yesterday and Mr. Barrow, Rev. Mr. Robertson and others are expected here to-morrow.

Mr. A. B. Spencer, Executive Engineer, being relieved by Mr. V. I. Agashe, the permanent incumbent left to-night for Poona. During his short stay here he endeared himself to all who came in his contact and there was a large number of gentlemen present at the station to bid him good-bye.

Real monsoon weather commenced here last week and it has continued ever since. The total rainfall registered here is 8 inches 29 cents up-to-date.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 2.

There has been little change in the weather conditions and the monsoon currents gave general rain yesterday in the north-east of India, the United Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the east of Punjab and the Central parts of the country. Akyab, Jalpalguri and Darjeeling had three inches; Darbhanga, seven; Allahabad and Laknow, five; Nowgong, Cownpore, Muktesar and Dehradun, one; Bahraich, Sutna, and Kotah, one and a half; Surat, two. The temperature is now approximately normal everywhere. Thick cloud covers the whole of the country except in parts of the north-west of India.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to be nearly general in the west coast of the Peninsula, the coast of Burma and the North-East, North Central and Central India.

HEAVY RAIN AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 2.

Nearly five and a half inches of rain fell yesterday making ten inches in forty-eight hours. The Gumti River has risen and tracts in the vicinity of the river are under water.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

Heavy rain fell at Allahabad during Thursday night, over 4 1-2 inches being received in the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. on Friday. Since the 1st of January 7 3-4 inches have been received as compared with normal total of 8·37 inches. The whole of this excess is due to mansoon rainfall, the total on 1st June having been below the normal.

Yesterday's mail steamer reports winds on the Indian side of the Arabian Sea of rather more than average monsoon strength.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Fort In Cts
Previously registered	24·05	20·96	24·98	16·71
Friday, 2nd July	2·72	1·32	1·75	0·96
Total	26·77	22·28	26·73	17·67
Same date last year	25·23	23·77	21·67	19·77

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 2.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	4·00	27·69	20·00	24·25

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 25th June 1909 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	1	62	Khervadi	8	25
Raver	1	88	Nasik	8	64
Nimbhora	4	5	Devlali	8	89
Bodwad	4	41	Ghoti	13	16
Varangaon	2	40	Hotgi	9	33
Bhadli	4	60	Mohol	4	85
Jalgaon	3	97	Madha	7	65
Shirsoli	3	79	Barsi Junction	6	30
Mhasawad	3	81	Kem	12	70
Maheji	4	85	Jeur	13	96
Pachora	6	62	Pomalvadi	8	45
Kajgaon	11	32	Dikasl	9	65
Rajmane	7	45	Dhond	5	95
Chalisgaon	10	81	Talegaon	3	55
Naydongri	5	36	Lonavla	17	83
Nandgaon	11	48	Nemi	13	53
Manmad	9	22	Kasara	18	...
Basalgaon	4	35			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 24th June to date.
Bushire (1st July)	93·1	87·6	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (1st July)	97·3	87·6	...	...
Multan	108·3	87·5	...	...
Rawalpindi	103·4	82·9	...	2·70
Lahore	101·9	79·7	0·32	4·10
Sirsa	95·8	?	0·29	2·22
Ambala	97·5	78·0	...	4·04
Delhi	95·2	78·2	0·19	8·95
Agra	96·5	79·5	...	2·17
Mainpuri	93·3	76·0	0·50	6·62
Jhansi	92·0	78·5	0·09	5·77
Cawnpore	82·2	75·5	1·21	8·11
Allahabad	83·1	75·5	4·60	15·96
Jacobabad	115·1	84·8	...	0·01
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	94·9	80·7	...	5·86
Jaipur	94·7	78·1	...	2·62
Kotah	95·0	76·6	1·44	8·74
Bhuj	91·1	79·5	...	2·31
Dwarka	87·3	82·2	...	12·08
Veraval	82·7	79·8	0·09	5·25
Rajkot	92·9	77·7	...	4·96
Gondwagar Para	83·5	77·5	0·83	8·14
Surat	81·6	76·1	2·23	14·74
Ahmedabad	87·6	77·7	0·29	18·58
Deesa	99·3	79·9	...	1·04
Neemuch	90·0	74·3	...	3·15
Indore	91·1	72·1	0·30	4·87
Jubbulpore	84·0	74·3	...	4·50
Sangor	83·0	72·0	0·23	10·33
Hoshangabad	88·1	73·4	0·06	5·20
Khandwa	87·2	75·6	...	4·09
Akola	89·2	76·1	...	6·27
Amraoti	86·8	73·8	...	5·84
Nagpur	87·1	76·3	0·34	8·03
Chanda	90·0	74·5	0·85	6·51
Raipur	86·2	74·1	...	8·31
Bombay	83·1	76·8	0·99	17·67
Ratnagiri	83·3	79·9	1·40	33·61
Mormugao	86·5	75·2	0·40	25·18
Karwar	84·3	76·0	0·52	44·47
Malegaon	87·3	78·6	...	5·15
Ahamednagar	85·9	70·0	...	4·12
Poona	82·5	67·3	0·60	4·26
Sholapur	87·3	71·9	...	13·45
Bijapur	83·7	70·7	...	4·07
Belgaum	76·8	65·1	0·24	7·91
Aurangabad	83·2	70·7	0·02	9·92
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	87·3	72·7	...	6·62
Mangalore	80·7	73·4	0·55	45·02
Calicut	77·8	73·1	0·57	35·71
Cochin	83·7	73·8	0·63	22·29
Colombo	85·5	78·0	...	3·33
Masulipatam	86·3	77·6	0·06	2·99
B

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE "RAST GOFTAR":—The Honours Gazette issued on the King's birth-day, last week, is a very tame affair for the Bombay Presidency. Bengal looms more largely on the list, and contains such illustrious names as those of Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukarji, Mr. Gupta and Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose. The title conferred upon the ex-president of the Congress of Madras and Surat is a victory for the Moderate party which owes not a little to him for its rehabilitation. The man whose leadership has kept the National Institution from being drifted to the side of extremism may have been considered worthy of Government's confidence. Mr. Asutosh Mukerji gets his C.S.I. for meritorious services to the cause of education in Bengal, and Mr. Gupta of the India office gets the same title for his distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service. On the Bombay side, Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman is honoured with the gold medal of Kaisar-i-Hind. Dr. Nariman's name is a household word amongst the Parsis. The maternity hospital which owes its existence to his genius and organizing capacity has done yeoman's service to the community. Though the honour conferred upon him is not a direct recognition of his services in this direction, Parsis would be glad that he has been made the recipient of a coveted distinction. Dr. Nariman has been long associated with the Senate of the University. If the University should maintain its reputation, it must keep the standard of curriculum from degenerating to a low ebb, and Dr. Nariman is the last man of whom it can be asserted that his influence in the Senate was ever exercised towards cheapening education to a level detrimental to the prestige of the University and the cause of education in general.

The "Gujarat Mitra":—It is a fairly long list of honours that we have had this time in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birth-day. As usual one finds in it a preponderance of officials over non-officials or private men on whom the favor of Government has descended. In fact, this is a feature of honours' lists in India for some years. Omissions of names which should have had a place in them strike us as surprising, and it not unoften happens that we find men honoured by Government whose claim to distinction is of the most hazy character. There is no royal road, to earning honours and distinctions. Merit "per se" takes long as a rule to assert its claim on the powers that be. "Impudence" that goes forth boldly to the official to make a demand for it and could press into service the arts of servile flattery and obsequiousness succeeds often while merit has to wait patiently. It is the persistent knocking at the official door that alone can act as the "open sesame" to men consumed with a burning desire to secure a place in the list any day in their moral life. To these it is the end and aim of their existence, their very salvation, to be able to decorate their names with any tinsel they could manage to wrest from Government.

THE NON-OFFICIAL COUNCILLORS IN THE LOOKING-GLASS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The budget meeting of the local Legislative Council held this month will be the last under the Act of 1892 and it seems to have been expected by some of the non-official members that the President or the Senior Member of Council would open the proceedings by paying a glowing tribute of praise for the valuable help and the excellent services rendered by them to Government and the country in the past. Disappointed at not receiving a spontaneous compliment from the Government members, the non-officials took the looking-glass into their own hands and found that they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the brave figure they had cut in the Council. The Hon. Mr. Jenkins, however, would not allow them a complete measure of the satisfaction which they derived from self-contemplation: he reminded them that all history is coloured by the opinions of those who compose it. This hon. member must have driven his non-official colleagues to hold, with Pythagoras and the Indian sages, that in his previous birth he must have been a mischievous and spiteful girl. We do not believe that either the President or the author of the Financial Statement intentionally omitted to dwell appreciatively on the services of the non-official members. We are not sure if Sir John Muir-Mackenzie has at any time waxed eloquent over the glorious achievements of the Service to which he himself belongs. The ego and the non-ego are two sides of the same sheet, and it often happens that those who do not think much of the one are equally indifferent to the other. However, there seems to be something like an official tradition that when the Government is charged with an omission, it must find some excuse and try to justify itself, and not to acknowledge oversight or forgetfulness. Sir John made amends for his omission, and in language which, we hope, was sufficiently graphic and generous to afford no fresh ground of complaint to the non-official members. The hon. member, however, would not pay the full amount of the bill: he canceled certain items and passed others. The little controversy was not calculated to blow any one good: it was one of these incidents with which the proceedings of the Bombay Council have now and then been enlivened since 1893, H. E. the President had rather a delicate duty to discharge after the sentiments that had been exchanged, and he discharged it with great tact. He bracketed the Wranglers together, as Cambridge men would say, and divided the prize between them. His Excellency does not personally know what has happened from time to time since 1893, but in his official capacity he was bound to say a word on the occurrence, and as the Secretary of State has decided to dispense with official majorities everywhere, following the Bombay example, it was fitting that he should have advised his colleagues to forget that they were either officials or non-officials.

The "Rast Goftar":—The last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was memorable in the sense that it closed an illustrious epoch in the annals of Reforms, which the Act of 1893 ushered into existence. The experience of a decade and a half has vindicated, and it has nowhere more emphatically justified than in Bombay, the high anticipations which suggested the motives to reforms of a far reaching and potential character. In a way that Act ventured upon a more striking departure from the "status quo" than even the recent Act which only imparts continuity to an established policy. It is only meet and proper that we hark back, and take a retrospective glance at events that are flitted not merely as inspiration for further progress but as a guide to future movements. With the achievements of Bombay inscribed in golden characters in the history of the evolution and growth of the system in embryo of representative government in India, the future does not loom ominous. The fears that progress would be stunned administrative work would stand still, verbosity will reign supreme, factious divisions would thwart business, people would fly at each other's throats at deliberations and non-official members at their official colleagues, have one and all been happily and luckily frustrated. And, we have the evidence of responsible administrators and servants of the Crown valuing in eulogistic terms the co-operative help which they have received from popular representatives of their respective Councils. As for this Presidency we have the evidence of Sir George Clarke as to his opinion of the Council over which he has presided for a number of terms, and that forms a testimony to the work of his non-official confreres than which no more flattering appreciation could have been recorded. His Excellency summed up his estimate of its past and present achievements in terms that should remove the doubts of the most sceptic as to the future of reforms.

The "Gujarati":—The last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council that was held in the Council Hall, Poona, witnessed the close of the constitutional regime introduced in 1893 after long and wearisome controversies and discussions both in England and India. As usual, Sir George Clarke closed the debate on the Provincial Budget in a speech which was as noteworthy for its thoughtfulness, as for its liberality of tone and earnestness of purpose. From one point of view it is no doubt correct to deprecate, as was done by His Excellency, the drawing of any distinction between official and non-official members. But it will take a long time and require the fullest development of the Legislative Councils before this ideal is attained. The existing situation can not be easily ignored, even if one desired to do so. The representatives of the Government every now and then ostentatiously differentiate between the grievances of landlords and ryots. It is they who taunts the non-official members with being the champions of the former. Though they are themselves the powerful spokesmen and the vigilant protectors of the interests of an all-powerful landlord Government, they are at the same time modest enough to claim that they alone are the champions of the ryots. It is also well known that the journalistic gramophones of official views direct their artillery of criticism and fury against elected members. As to there [illegible] on this His Excellency's excellent [illegible] appertains more to the future than to the present. At the same time we welcome its authoritative enunciation as indicating the spirit in which both officials and non-officials should co-operate in the Council chamber. No one expected the Government to make any individious and unbecoming distinction in bestowing praise or blame. All that was expected in many quarters was that the last session under the "expiring system," under which elected members have performed what has often proved to be a thankless task in the midst of numerous difficulties and discouragements would not be allowed to pass without an adequate retrospect of an important period in the history of the development of our Legislative Councils. An intensely formal and frigid allusion to the 'expiring' regime, if at all it was deemed necessary, was scarcely sufficient, and we are glad the omission was made good at last by none more gracefully and tactfully than by His Excellency.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

The "Praja Bandhu":—We are glad to learn that our Congress friends in the Punjab have begun to realize their position and have set their shoulders to the wheel as they ought to do after having invited the Congress to their Province. The situation some time back in this connection was neither quite happy nor hopeful, and whosoever may have been at fault for the seeming apathy, we are sure every lover of constitutional agitation will be glad to note that prospects have of late brightened up a little. We have good grounds for saying so, for we understand that one of the important preliminaries in connection with the Congress has been lately carried out. We understand that at a recent meeting of the Reception Committee held at Lahore, the Hon'ble Mr. Harkisen Lal was elected Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Sangam Lal, a Chief Court Pleader as General Secretary. Besides this Mr. Alfred Nundy was elected corresponding Secretary, Mr. Dharamdas Suri, Pleader and Mr. Bhatia of the "Tribune" Secretaries, and Mr. Dhanpat Rai was chosen as Financial Secretary. Several minor office-bearers were also appointed, and it was further proposed at the meeting to organize a suitable deputation to visit mofussil towns to collect funds for rebuilding the Bradlaugh Hall where the last Punjab Congress had met. Various other duties in connection with the preparations of the Congress have been allotted to several sub-committees.

The above is undoubtedly satisfactory so far as it goes but still a good deal remains to be done in order to organize a successful session of the Congress. It is but a truism to say that the Congress does not belong to any one community or party, and the good results of its labours have benefited its friends and foes alike. Under these circumstances it behoves all true sons of India to sink all their petty differences relating to details of work, and forget their personal likes and dislikes. Our friends of the Punjab have yet at their disposal more than six months—a period sufficiently long to make all the necessary preparations in connection with the Congress. We have full faith in their patriotism, and we feel sure that they will rise quite equal to the occasion, and do their level best to make the next session of the Congress as successful as any of its most successful predecessors.

TAXI-CABS FOR BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator":—The sudden announcement made by Government some time ago, that a European Company had undertaken to place a hundred and fifty taxi-cabs on the streets of this city, seems to have created a suspicion in certain minds that European capitalists might have stolen a march upon local enterprise by obtaining unusual or unfair concessions. The correspondence which the Government has published shows that a number of concessions, supposed by the Company to be necessary and valuable, were indeed asked for, but the Government pointed out that, with a single exception, they were all insignificant and not worth granting. It declined to risk its reputation for impartiality on favours which were not essential to the success of the enterprise. The Company seems to have been misinformed as to the cost it would have to incur for keeping the cars at the public stands, for getting them registered, for importing and using petrol, and for paying the municipal wheel-tax. The one concession off which the Government has given a favourable reply is that in sanctioning a table of maximum fares, "Government will assist the Company by accepting any reasonable tariff proposed." There is no pledge given in this sentence, of a kind which must necessarily affect vested interests. If the new vehicles compete successfully with the victorias, the owners of the latter may make a grievance of any concession which renders the competition possible. The test of reasonableness, however is not that the competition should be impossible, and the experiment a failure.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN ON THE SITUATION.

The "Parsi":—The most important question of the day is undoubtedly that of Mahomedan representation in view of the Reforms about to be introduced in the constitution of our Legislative Councils. We have dealt with the subject in our leading article and pointed out how accurately His Excellency Sir George Clarke has gauged the present situation, and how our Mahomedan friends could not do better than accept the "modus vivendi" suggested by the Bombay Government. Within twenty-four hours of His Excellency's speech at the Council, in which he expressed surprise that not a single public meeting had been held in Bombay, a meeting was held in Poona. Bombay, perhaps, will follow suit. But even the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League has not been idle. At their annual meeting on the 24th instant H. H. the Aga Khan, "with a full sense of responsibility, and after fully weighing his words," made an emphatic pronouncement on the subject of Mahomedan representation. His Highness said that the Mahomedans "only asked for an equitable share of the constitutional privileges granted to the Indian peoples." So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, is not the granting of a 28 per cent. representation to a 20 per cent. population "equitable"? His Highness further said that "others were putting forward claims which were inconsistent with the unimpaired maintenance of British supremacy." We cannot understand what the Aga Khan means. Lord Morley's reforms would never have been sanctioned if there had been the least danger to the maintenance of British authority. But the most disappointing portion of His Highness' speech is the last. Could the Aga Khan have meant a veiled threat when he said that "if the pledges made to the Mussalmans were not carried out fully, the reforms were doomed to failure?" As for "another section being exultant," the remark is only the product of imagination. The Hindus, who are obviously meant, have not struck a single note of offending exultation. They have gracefully accepted what Lords Morley and Minto have given them. His Highness' reference to the Islamic world exceeding 250,000,000 was meaningless, unless it had an ulterior purpose. As for the "unserving loyalty of the Mussalmans during the last few years of storm and stress"—why, the other communities have been equally loyal, if not ostentatiously in the same measure. In fact, but for this loyalty the Reforms would never have been launched. The British people know that the madcap pranks of a few misguided youths are not indicative of the temper of the whole Hindu population. We are sorry our Mahomedan friends are determined to be recalcitrant. They are now agitating more persistently than the Congress ever did. Since the Mahomedans "protest" their loyalty so much, should they] not at least give a fair trial to the proposed Reforms?

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, June 15.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt M G E Bowman-Manifold, D S O., R E to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Major C W G Richardson, 19th Punjabis June 9; Lieut V L Henderson, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt to be aide de-camp extra to Sir C Boyle, K C M G Governor and Commander-in-chief Mauritius April 23.

Cavalry.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Second Lieut H S L Scott to be lieutenant vice A D Bell, appointed adjutant May 12.

19th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut W L Palmer to be adjutant, vice Capt, the Hon A Annesley Jan 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H M Campbell to be lieutenant colonel, vice J H Tallett, retired June 5; Major A S Atkinson, vice A S Buskle June 5 H G Lloyd vice H M Campbell C M Liveing vice G H Lloyd seconded June 8. The undermentioned captains are seconded A C Littledale, for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery May 22; W C Symon for service on the Staff June 2; Supernumerary Capt. R A T Alton is restored to the Establishment, vice A C Littledale May 22. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains M Muirhead, vice W Evans, D S O promoted; S V Sarson vice M Muirhead, seconded April 19; Lieut C B R Hornung resigns his commission June 16.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Capt. E. B. North to be major, on augmentation April 1.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. E. R. A. Hall resigns the appointment of adjutant June 16.

The Prince of Wales's own West Yorkshire Regt. —Corporal G. D. Anderson, from 18th Victoria Mary, Princess if Wales's own Hussars, to be second lieutenant, in succession to lieut R D Davies, admitted to the Indian Army June 16.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. E. H. Edwards is seconded for service with the West African regt. May 29.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut. G. D. Begg resigns his commission June 16.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. E. J. de Penthey O'Kelly is second for service under the Colonial Office May 29.

The South Wales Borderers—Supernumerary Major H. E. B. Leach is restored to the Establishment vice H. M. Graham, promoted June 9.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Supernumerary Lieut G W Willock is restored to the Establishment, vice A J St G Loftus, deceased May 28.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Capt Basil K W Bacon to be major on augmentation April 1.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W Weallens, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major F J Parker to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col W Weallens June 15.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Capt H W Kettlewell is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry May 13; Supernumerary Capt W J Roman-Robinson is restored to the Establishment, vice H W Kettlewell June 1.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Capt W G C Ash to be major on augmentation April 1.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut C S Page resigns his commission June 16.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss K M Burgess to be staff nurse provisionally June 1.

Army Pay Department.

Col R M Ireland, C M G, chief accountant at Headquarters, is retained on the Active List under the provisions of Article 472, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907.

Memoranda.

Col J T Johnston, on vacating appointment as General Staff officer, first grade, Eastern Command, is placed on the Half-pay List June 13, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A G Duff, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay June 16.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels:—L W Shakespear, commandant, 2nd batt 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkha Rifles the Sirmoor Rifles April 2; L N Herbert, commandant, 19th Punjabis April 4; Lieut-Col W J S Fergusson, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, to be brevet colonel June 14; Qrmr and Honorary Capt A Peeknold, the Royal Irish Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of major June 13.

The undermentioned Native officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement:—Risaldar Major Tirath Ram, sardar bahadur Queen's Own Corps of Guides Lumsden's Feb I; Risaldar Maior Shaikh Farid, sardar bahadur, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cav April 10, 1908; Subadar Major Gurdatt Singh, sardur bahadur, 15th Loodhiano Sikhs; Subadar Major Bidhi Chand, sardar bahadur, 38th Dogras April 1.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt R P Earl of Wicklow resigns his commission June 16.

Special Reserve of Officers,
Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Cornwall and Devon Miners R F R A—Major W G Bedford is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel March 31.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Hampshire Regt—Capt G G Heywood, retired pay, late the Hampshire Regt., to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1907, with seniority as from Jan. 9, 1901 June 12.

3rd Welsh Regt.—G R Fitzpatrick to be second lieutenant April 16.

4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers—D S Maunsell to be second lieutenant on probation May 24.

Admiralty, 14th June, Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Thomas Martin Lang has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 7th January.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Alfred William Drew to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 11th June.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed Assistant Paymaster:—

William Henry Cole. Dated 5th June.

Admiralty 15th June.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Logan Hook. Dated 30th June.

Napier Robert Peploe. Dated 30th August.

William Walker Skynner. Dated 30th September.

Admiralty, 16th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 5th February, 1872—Sub-Lieutenant Edward Hewlett next has been placed on the Retired List, Dated 2nd June.

Admiralty, 17th June.

Fleet Paymaster Bourchier Beresford Savile has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Chief in His Majesty's Fleet.

Assistant Paymaster Alfred Thomas Larcom Nye has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Dated 25th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub Lieutenant. John Croumbie Brown to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 11th June.

War Office, Whitehall, 18th June,

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Charles S. H. Waymouth, The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be a Staff Captain, vice Major H. C. Smith, The Royal Dublin Fusilier. Dated 13th June.

Captain Ralph E. H. James, The Loyal North Lancshire Regiment, to be a Staff Captain at Head Quarters, vice Captain E. H. E. Collen, D.S.O., Royal Artillery. Dated 2nd June.

Lieutenant Otho C. S. Gilliat, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dudley G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia Dated 17th May.

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Lieutenant Henry A. Cooper to be Captain, vice M. F. McTaggart, promoted. Dated 22nd May.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Supernumerary Captain Charles L. K. Campbell is restored to the establishment, vice C. J. Eccles, promoted. Dated 9th June.

20th Hussars, Second Lieutenant Seymour Barne to be Lieutenant, vice E. W. P. Love, promoted. Dated 5th June.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers Captain Arthur W. Shelton retires on retired pay as above in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dated 19th June,

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Charles P. Gardner reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant at his own request, in view of admission to the Indian Army. Dated 31st March.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Charles L. Barlow is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 21st May.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Ernest H. Lyddon to be Lieutenant, vice C. A. K. Cox, resigned, Dated 5th June.

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant Harold J. Huxford reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of admission to the Indian Army. Dated 31st March.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant Geoffrey R. W. Wilmer is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 28th May, 1909.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant George A. Yool to be Captain, vice S. S. Butler seconded. Dated 22nd April.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Herbert R. M. Hawkins resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 2nd May.

Mervyn J. Wheatley, vice A. A. Mercer, seconded.

Brian M. Fuller, vice M. J. Wheatley, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Alexander L. de C. Stretton to be Lieutenant, vice A. Dickson, promoted. Dated 24th April.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Captain George D. Grant-Suttie to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. D. Allan. Dated 28th May.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiments), Lieutenant Wilfred Swinhoe Phelan to be Captain, vice R. McE. Porter, deceased. Dated 18th May.

Second Lieutenant Richard C. Simpson to be Lieutenant, vice W. Swinhoe-Phelan. Dated 18th May.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Henry W. F. Clive reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of admission to the Indian Army. Dated 18th March.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Captain William D. Ingle to be Major, vice E. W. M. Norie, promoted. Dated 27th May.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants revert to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at their own request, in view of admission to the Indian Army:—

Percival K. Wise. Dated 5th March,

Edward M. Mulliken. Dated 7th April,

The York and Lancaster Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 1st June:—

Guy B Hobart, vice H W Duckworth, deceased,

Hugh A B Salmond, vice G B Hobart, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Lieutenant (now Captain) John Kennedy is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, Dated 17th March.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

Archibald R. Boyle to 17th March, vice J. Kennedy.

Arthur K. MacLean to 1st April, on augmentation.

The West India Regiment, Second Lieutenant Henry J. Minniken to be Lieutenant, vice R. E. Lewis, seconded. Dated 11th May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Jane A. Evans, Sister, resigns her appointment. Dated 19th June.

Miss Gwendeline E. Browning, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment. Dated 19th June.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Susannah F Davies. Miss Eva C E Lindsay.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels, on completion of their period of service as Brigade Commanders in India, are placed on the Half-pay List:—Francis S Garratt, C.B. D.S.O. Dated 30th April, Richard M Greenfield, C B. Dated 10th June. The undermentioned Brevet Colonels, Half-pay List, to be Colonels, Dated 19th June,—Spencer W Scrase-Dickens. Lewis Munro, Alexander S Orr, D S O. Reginald Hoare.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert M, Campbell, Royal Field artillery, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 8th June.

The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:

Risaldar Major Abdul Aziz, Sardar Bahadur, 5th Cavalry. Dated 19th April.

Subedar Major Rae Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 41st Dogras. Dated 8th April.

Subedar Major Lehna Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 54th Sikhs Frontire Force. Dated 15th April,

General Reserve of Officers.

Thomas Waring Bunce Greenfield, late Captain, Irish Guards, to be Captain. Dated 19th June.

AUSTRALIAN ALPS.

Sydney, June 18.

Lord Chelmsford to-day opened the Government Hotel, on the snow-clad slopes of Mount Kosciusco. The hotel is designed to afford facilities for Alpine sports, skyrunning, tobogganing, and skating.

His Excellency congratulated New South Wales on the possession of such a magnificent tourist resort, commenting on the fact that some of the best trout-fishing in the world was to be obtained in the vicinity, and remarked that people abroad, knowing Australia only for its bright sunshine, would be surprised to learn of its great variety of climate, which provided facilities for Swiss sports as well as for the attractions of the sub-tropics.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comathkhadi and Dongri	0	0	6
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	6	4	75
This day last year	3	1	60
Do. 1907			61

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 2nd, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	105	15	0
B	262	74	1
C	76	21	4
D	110	20	0
E	248	24	2
F	75	5	3
G	44	3	0
Total to date	820	162	10
Total rats killed			982

THE marriage of C. H. Reynolds, R. A., son of the late C. W. Reynolds, of Trevenson, Camborne, Cornwall and of Mrs. Reynold, Trevenson Dawlish, and Gwladys, daughter of Major-Gen. C. A. Moore, late 2nd Bombay Light Cav., and Mrs. Moore, late of Cheltenham, will take place on Aug. 4.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

The weather, writes a correspondent from Paris has been more like August than early June, and in consequence women appear to have jumped from Spring to Midsummer in one short moment. Linen coats and skirts, embroidered lawns, foulards and all the lightest of summer materials have been general at the open-air functions. Colours, too, have been exceptionally brilliant for the time of year, and at Longchamps on Sunday the toilettes were "all that there is of the most exquisite." The taffetas and foulard frocks attracted my attention particularly, because they are such practical wear for ordinary people. Moreover, they have an unquestionable cachet. The smartest taffetas gowns showed short, pleated skits, corsages heavily trimmed with fine net soutache and lace, or embroidered lawn collar and cuffs, or guimpe and poignees. Gross bleu, amethyst and a lovely shade of lilac were the most successful colours in this material, while in foulard I liked the periwinkle blue, the mustard yellow and white, the Indian red and white, and the delicate mauves and greys always with their little spots or designs so arranged as never to dazzle the eyes or to cause a neurasthenic person to want to count them. Another fashion which was noticeable was that of veiling a brightcoloured underskirt with black mousseline de soie. One woman had on a rose silk skirt under black, another had lilac, and there were many gowns which without the softening touch of some dull toned veiling would have been as startling in colour as the pictures in the Salon des Independants.

TUSSORE TOILETTES.

The tussore toilettes, also were attractive chiefly in their simplicity and their refreshing effect of coolness. The best-dressed women seem to choose varying shades of mauve and grey, or they hold to the natural tone. In all cases, except in very simple coats and skirts, the corsage is trimmed with soutache and embroideries. In many instances a sleeveless coat of the same material is made to go with these gowns and in mauve and pale grey I have seen the happiest results. A mauve princess robe, soutache on the corsage and sleeves, with a coat of the same, also soutache and reaching well below the knees, makes a charming toilette. Moreover, the sleeveless coat, whether of tussore, foulard, or mousseline de soie, is a feature of the year and to be without one is to be demode. It may be in all sorts and kinds of forms, and sometimes it merely looks like a tunic, or a pinafore, while again it may be a mantle with enveloping folds.

OPERA GOWNS.

We have also had an influx of lovely new evening toilettes for the Russian Opera Season, and the Chatelet Theatre has drawn audiences as brilliant as the National Opera House. In fact, the best of Parisian society has flocked to every performance, and the one topic at the daily "five o'clock" is the most recent performance, with Chaliapine's great art dominating all. One of the prettiest gowns I have seen was in vieux-bleu panne, so soft and pliable as to look almost like Liberty. Over it fell a tunic of fine embroidered net in the same shade which formed a veiling for the back and sides of the gown, and left the front plain. Round the decolette was an embroidery of dull blue stones of a paler shade, and confining the fulness at the waist was a simple band of Liberty tied into a bow. The use of strange jewellery after the models of M. Boutet de Monvel as trimmings to evening gowns is growing, and the most exquisite effects can be achieved by using rough stones in turquoise blue, jade green, and amethyst with green bronze and dull gold on voile de soie gowns in sad tones of grey, blue, and green. The same kind of ornaments are also used for the hair; pearls, or their semblance, being very much in favour.

WHERE TO SEE THE FASHIONS.

As regards millinery I must walk warily, for I believe the exaggerations of early Spring have made Englishwomen look askance at Parisian modes this year. Nevertheless I must uphold the taste of the real Parisienne and say that she has been somewhat maligned in this respect, for although I have seen many weird hats both at Monte Carlo and later, in Paris, they were not worn by the best people and there is this difference in Paris in comparison with London: here, foreigners generally judge fashion by what they see on the boulevards and in the restaurants, or may be in the Bois; in none of which places does one see the best French people en masse; whereas in London the crowd in the park at certain hours is, I think, representative of England's best people, and it is they who set the fashions. In Paris to see such people one must go to the gardens on the Ile de Puteaux, to a vernissage of some special loan collection of pictures, or to a private garden party, and there I promise you the women will be as well coiffee as ever, and although "lovely ladies," of the half-world may set the fashions for the fashion papers, the well-bred Frenchwomen moderate them and influence the bourgeoisie.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H W Pilgrim, I M S, B
Major R Bird, I M S, B
Major A J Marnab, I M S, B
Brevet Major E I Bicb, R E, B
Mr A E English, B Cov
Mr C P Beachcroft, B Cov
Mr R H Craddock, C S I, B Cov
Mr R T Clarke, B Cov
Mr H E Holme, B Cov
Mr H E b P Dupernex, B Cov
Mr C U Wills, B Cov
Mr C E A W O'dham, B Cov
Mr W Teunon, B Cov
Mr T G Green, B
Mr F S Grimton, B
Mr F S R Anley, B
Mr St Q Byrne, B
Mr W J Bagley, B
Mr S A S Bunting, B
Mr A Cuerdon, B
Mr S S Cooper, B
Mr E S Heard B
Mr J Patch, B
Mr H S Styan, B
Mr A H Wollaston, B
Mr E O'Hara, B
Mr W J Mathie, B
Mr P Ryan, B
Mr H A Smith, B
Rev H T P Smith, B
Mr F E Moir, M Cov
Mr J M S Hunter, M
Mr F E Culling Carr, M
Mr R M Powell, M
Mr E W Middlemast, M.
Lieut-Col W H Burke I M S, Bo
Major J K Condon, I A, Bo
Major J R B G Carter, I A Bo
Mr O H B Starte, Bo
Mr J K Williams, Bo
Brig-Gen F H Kelly, C B Ahmednagar Bde
Lieut-Col L J Andrews, 79 C I
Major T C M T Hogg, 8 Cav
Capt F Adams, 28 Lt Cav
Capt J H Henderson, 125 Napier's R
Capt R W Henderson, 17 Cav
Capt H P Pott, 5 Lt Inf
Lieut the Hon C A J Annesley, Oxford Light Inf, A D C to Govr of Madras
Lieut J B W Hay, 36 Sikhs
Lieut F A G Rougaton, 113 Inf
Lieut W R B Stacey, 92 Punj
Lieut G H D La Touche, R I M
Asst Eng J S Page, R I M

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col J J Pratt, I M S, B
Mr J F Gilmore, B
Mr R C Gupta, B
Mr E J Pope, B
Col St G L Steele, 30 Lrs
Lieut G M Ayscough, 116 Mah

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major E S Peck, I M S, B, 2 mo M C
Major C J Robertson Milne, I M S, B, 1 mo 3 days
Mr W N Maw, B Cov, 4 mo
Mr J H R Fraser, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr W M Hayfield, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H F Howard, B, 4 days
Mr T G Green, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E C Prinsep, B, 3 mo leave reduced to 14 days
Mr G G Giffard, M, 14 days
Mr W F Hudson, B Cov, 18 days.
Col W A B Dennys, 31 Punj, to Aug 3, 1910
Col G H Macdonald, 96 Berar Inf 3 mo
Major W S Fraser, 19 Lrs, 4 mo M C
Major M E Nuttall, 105 M L I, 3 mo M C
Major F V Smith, 4 Cav, 3 mo M C
Capt R E T Hogg, 38 C I H, 2 days
Capt W F C Gilchrist, 52 Sikhs, 1 mo
Capt C J White, 53 Sikhs, 4 mo M C
Capt S A M Orr, 29 Lrs, to Jan 11, 1910, on M C
Lieut J A D Bell, 96 Berar Inf, 2 mo M C
Lieut W S E Money, 22 Cav, 2 mo M C
Lieut J M H Mackenzie 57 Rifles, 4 mo M C
Lieut R G Beatty, 35 Cav 2 mo M C
Lieut A I Davies, 80 Inf, 3 mo M C
Second Lieut P Johnston Saint, Unattached List, 2 mo M C.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road [illegible]

The Flying Man

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CROWN SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A PATHAN.

A Pathan named Adrakhmiya Yarkhan, 35 years of age, was charged with the murder of another Pathan named Mahomedshah Gulabshah on the 19th April last, by stabbing him with a knife. The Hon Mr. Strangman, Advocate General, with Mr. Kolsker, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. T. Gorrie, Foreman.
Mr. A. Wegelin — Mr. D. S. Varde
Mr. S. F. Bharucha — Mr. R. K. Gillard
Mr. H. F. Lodge — Mr. H. C. Jewell
Mr. D. F. Batlivalla — Mr. A. B. Darukhanavalla

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the first question the jury had to consider was whether it was the hand of the accused that struck the fatal blow to the deceased Mahomed Shah. If, on the evidence, they were not satisfied that it was the accused who dealt the blow, they must give him the benefit of the doubt. The evidence of motive for such a serious offence was very inadequate. The accused had hardly any grudge against the deceased. If the accused had at all intended to take revenge, he would have done so upon Sultan, the man who played the principal part in the faction fights. Sultan, the principal witness for the Crown, seemed to be a very meddlesome and quarrelsome man. He had rented a room in which he allowed a large number of Pathans to reside, and some of those Pathans had come forward to give evidence in this case. In the dispute between Lala Jan and Minbat, Sultan had taken the part of Lala Jan, which had given rise to several factional fights between the parties. In every case, however, he was worsted. A day previous to this incident, at Minbat's instance, a meeting of the Jamat was held at which Sultan was fined Rs. 7. This, not only dissatisfied him, but enraged him the more, with the result that the next day he sat in wait, accompained by Ahmed and Mahomedali, for the accused to return from work, and when he came, they assaulted him with sticks. Mahomed Ali's evidence could not be believed when he said that he saw the accused with a knife in his hand. Accused had no cause to carry a knife with him then, as he was not smarting under any revengeful feelings. If the accused had used the knife, it would have been found either in the lane or in the chokie's house wherein he had taken shelter. The Pathan witnesses who had spoken about the accused as using the knife were all interested witnesses, who were under the influence of Sultan. The other independent witnesses had tried to improve their original story, and on that account they were not witnesses who could be relied upon. The statement made by the accused was thoroughly borne out by the marks on his person. It was a serious charge of murder against the accused, and unless the jury were satisfied beyond reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, they could not bring in a verdict of guilty. Counsel hoped the jury would not be carried away by the appeal of the Advocate General, but would deal with the case on the evidence laid before them. He had no doubt that, if the jury dispassionately looked at the whole of the evidence they would bring in a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship gave his charge to the jury. The facts of the case he lucidly summed up from the stand points both of the prosecution and the defence. He said that the learned Advocate General had laid the facts of the case fairly before them, and he had told them that, should the jury conclude that the blow with the knife was struck by the accused without premeditation, they might bring against him a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murner. But if the accused struck in with the intention of causing death, then the verdict against him would be that of murder. To these two propositions his Lordship added a third, viz., if the accused, hard beset by three assailants, Sultan, Mahomedshah, and Ahmed, who had lain in wait for him, and who were raining blows on him with sticks, pulled out with a sudden impulse the knife in his "self-defence," and used it, the law allowed that plea, and in holding him not guilty of the offence, declared that he did no more than defend himself from the onslaught of several persons. This contention was borne out by the injuries the accused had received, and to which the jury's attention was drawn by the learned counsel defending him. But the defence put forward from the beginning was that Ali Mahomed, on witnessing the fight from the window of his room, came down with the knife to stab the accused; but his blow lighted on the wrong person, Mahomedshah. In order to get out of this awkward predicament Ali Mahomed and his three associates put forth and palmed off the story of the accused dealing the blow to Mahomedshah. There was no doubt that both factions were dissatisfied at the fines imposed on them by the Jamat; the one, because they were fined seven rupees while the other side was let off with only a Re. The other side was dissatisfied that they were fined at all. This led to the quarrel. It was true that the point of All Mahomed having killed the wrong person was not brought out, as the defence alleged, so clearly before the Coroner; but that was somewhat due to the rough-and-ready way in which the defence was made by the accused himself. As to the exaggerations in evidence indulged in by the witness who had deposed to the incident, it might be stated that people in this country had a predilection for making a good story better by means of false evidence. However, that point aside, the jury should consider their verdict in the light of three points. (1) Whether the accused struck the blow with the intention to cause death, and thereby committed the offence of murder; (2) whether he struck it without such intention, and became guiiy of culpable nomicide not amounting to murder, and if so, to what degree; and (3) whether he dealt the blow in the exercise of his right of "self-defence."

The jury without retiring delivered a verdict of "not guilty" against the accused, who was discharged

The third Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PURCHASE OF SETS OF CARD CLOTHING.

A Commercial Cause.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

MACBETH BROTHERS AND CO., VS. AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

For the Plaintiffs:—Mr. Robertson and Mr. Shortt, instructed by Messrs Crawford Brown and Co.

For the Defendant:—Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co.

This suit was called on before his Lordship yesterday for the "de bene esse" examination of Mr. J. R. K Macbeth, the second plaintiff, who is proceeding home. The plaintiffs are Mr. N. M. Macbeth of Bolton and Mr. J. R. K. Macbeth, of Bombay, carrying on business in partnership as engineers and machinery merchants under the style and firm of Macbeth Brothers and Co., while the defendant is a Khoja merchant-proprietor of the Victory Mills, situated at Fergusson Road, Parel. The plaintiffs are the sole Agents in India of Messrs. Samuel Law and Sons, manufacturers of card clothing in England In November, 1906, the defendant contracted with the plaintiff for the purchase of 120 sets of card clothing manufactured by Samuel Law and Sons. By his letter dated 29th November, 1906, defendant confirmed the contract. Subsequently, by a memorandum, dated 5th December, 1906, signed by Mr. James Rattkey, his Manager, defendant requested plaintiffs to deliver the sets of card clothing in February, April, June, and August in four lots of 30 sets each. The memorandum concluded with the words "otherwise anything different we will cable to our home people." Plaintiffs duly shipped two lots of card clothing, one in February 1907, and the other in March 1907, amounting in all to 40 sets, of which the defendant took delivery. In respect of the first lot, the bill drawn was for £351-17-10, and in respect of the second for £352-11-7, both of which drafts the defendant duly accepted and paid. On the 9th April, 1907, the defendant requested plaintiffs to cable at his expense to the firm at home to delay sending any more of the card clothing not already despatched until the month of October, adding that he would of course accept any that was already shipped. Plaintiffs accordingly cabled home and postponed further shipments. On the 7th September, 1907, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendant that they had received advices from their home friends that they were arranging to send 50 sets of card clothing, and they requested that the defendant would honour the draft on presentation. Defendant, in his reply, alleged he had arranged with the second plaintiff, when he was in Bombay, that he would advise his home friends not to despatch any further shipment, and that the plaintiffs had agreed to this; and that he could not accept the draft. Plaintiffs denied these statements. They replied that as the goods would arrive too soon he need not then take delivery, but they requested him to meet the draft at the end of October. The 80 sets of card clothing arrived in Bombay and were placed in the plaintiffs' godown. On the 17th October, 1907, plaintiffs requested defendant to take delivery of the said 80 sets, but no reply was received from defendant to this and subsequent letters. In June, 1908, plaintiffs demanded payment of Rs. 73,140-5-0, and a deal of correspondence took place between the solicitors to the parties. Defendant had not paid any part of the money.

The defendant, by his written statement, submitted that the plaintiffs could not maintain this suit, and that it should be dismissed with costs. Plaintiffs' firm, in the transactions referred to, acted merely as the agents of Messrs. Samuel Law and Sons, the manufacturers. At the time the order was given by the defendant, the plaintiffs represented to him that all that they were allowed by the manufacturers was 22 1-2 per cent. discount on list prices, and that of this they would allow the defendant 20 per cent. discount, and would themselves only make 2 1-2 per cent. on the transaction as their commission. The order was given on the faith of the representation, and one of the terms of the contract was that the plaintiffs were to charge the defendant the same price as that charged by the mannfacturers, save for their commission of 2 1-2 per cent only. It was another term of the contract that the goods were to be shipped to the defendant in such lots and at such times as he might require them. In April, 1907, the Manager, Mr. Bulkley, had an interview with the plaintiffs' representative, at which it was arranged that no further shipments should be made under the order, and that a telegram should be sent to the plaintiffs' home firm to that effect. Defendant believed that such a telegram was in fact sent. The shipment of 50 cases was not in accordance with the contract under which the goods were to be shipped as and when required by the defendant. He had not required the goods to be shipped in September, and submitted that he was not bound to take delivery of the September shipment goods or to accept the same against the contract. The present suit would not lie, and the plaintiffs should have sold the goods and ascertained their damages, if any, and sued for the same. The defendant counter-claimed against the plaintiffs for full discovery of the prices at which the 40 cases taken by the defendant were charged to the plaintiffs by the manufacturers, and for repayment of any amount charged to the defendant over the said prices and their commssion. He counter-claimed for similar discovery in respect of the 50 cases, and asked that the damages, if any, might be assessed against him on that footing.

The suit was allowed to stand in its turn on the opposed list.

THE SHRI RAMJI TEMPLE AT BHULESHWAR.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL VS. RUNCHORDAS MADHAVDAS.

For the plaintiff:—Mr. Bahaduriji, instructed by Messrs Ardasir Hormusji, Dinshah and Co.

For the defendant:—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira, and Newan.

His Lordship yesterday disposed of an application made by the plaintiff at the instance of the relators, against the defendant, a landed proprietor, to get an "ex parte" decree against the defendant, who is the Trustee and Manager of the Shri Ramjee Temple at Bhuleshwar, for filing accounts of his stewardship for the framing of a scheme by the Court, and for the appointment of regular trustees of the temple in virtue of that scheme.

It appeared from the documents that the time for the filing of the defendant's written statement was up by 23rd June. But as negotiations for an amicable settlement were going on between the parties, the defendant did not proceed with the preparation of his defence by his counsel. The negotiations for the proposed amicable settlement fell through on June 17th. On the 23rd June, the plaintiff applied for an "ex parte" decree by issuing a notice of motion against the defendant; the defendant had assured him that papers would be sent to counsel to draw up the written statement, and had expressed his readiness to furnish a copy by the 26th or 28th June, on receipt of the draft copy from counsel. The defendant also wrote that if after this the plaintiff still insisted in proceeding with the motion for the "ex parte" decree, and in incurring unnecessary costs, he would apply to the Court for costs.

His Lordship refused the "ex parte" decree, and threw the costs on the relators. He said that in the plaint there was not single allegation of either misconduct or misappropriation against the defendant, nor was there any delay in his part to make-up his books of account. After carefully going through the documents relating to the case, the other conclusion to which his Lordship had arrived at was that the correspondence disclosed courtesy and reasonableness on the part of the defendants' solicitors compared with the tone adopted by the other side. This application for an "ex-parte" decree was not reasonable, and the plaintiff's relators should pay to the defendant his costs of the notice of motion and of this application.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AN ILLEGAL PROCEDURE.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

BALDEVDAS TRIBUVANDAS VS. BALDEVDAS DWARKADAS.

For the Defendant-applicant.—Mr. C. A. Relo.

For the Plaintiff-opponent.—Mr. Choksi of Messrs. Sankalia and Choksi.

This was an application made to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction. The applicant stated, among other things, that the opponent had brought a suit against him in the Small Causes Court at Poona to recover Rs. 215 alleged to be due on a current "khata" account on the 24th November last. The Court directed the applicant to produce his account books on the 28th of November and to be present in Court on the 9th December 1908. On that day the applicant's pleader submitted to the Court that the appliesant was ill, whereupon the case was adjourned to the 15th of December. On that date again the applicant failed to appear on the ground of illness and the Court declined to grant him any further adjournment and proceeded to hear the suit exparte with the result that a decree for the amount with costs was passed against the applicant. Aggrieved by this decision, an application was made to the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, while disposing of the application observed that from the beginning the defendant had appeared by his pleader on all the days on which the case had been taken up. The summons served upon him was to appear either by himself or by his pleader and his pleader was present on the 9th December, 1908. Of course the Court could have taken steps to secure the personal attendance of the defendant under Section 66 of Act 14 of 1882, then in force, but it was not under that Section that the Lower Court has asked the defendant to appear. All that was done was that the plaintiff having required the defendant to appear as his witness, the Court directed that the defendant should appear. His Lordship said that the practice of the plaintiff summoning the defendant as his witness and vice versa had been condemned very frequently by this Court and also by their Lordships of the Privy Council who ordered that the practice ought not to be countenanced on any account. In conclusion, his Lordship remarked that apart from this irregularity there was no Section in the Civil Procedure Code which would justify the Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona to treat the suit as exparte. The case was therefore remanded to the Small Causes Court for disposal according to law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, while agreeing with the above view, said that no Section in the Civil Procedure Code had been pointed out which could possibly justify the order made by the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona. It seemed to his Lordship that to treat the suit and decide it as exparte in the manner adopted by the Lower Court was a very grave disregard of the provisions of the law.

RESISTING PAYMENT OF REVENUE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Narayen Balwant Godse and Narayen Pandarinath Madivale, appellant-plaintiffs, vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council; and the Sirdars Natu Balwantrao Ramchandra and his brother Sadashiv; and Gajanand Martand Ursekar, their agent, respondent-defendants.

For the appellants:—Mr. P. P. Khare.

For the Secretary of State:—Mr. G. S. Ras, Acting Government Pleader. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the remaining respondents.

Though the two appeals were adjudicated upon separately, the leading facts regarding them were practically the same. The appeals were filed from the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, District Judge of Poona. The suits were instituted for declaring void the sale of land. Survey No. 801 of the village of Kadus, of which the first defendant, the Secretary of State, representing the British Crown and the King-Emperor, was the overlord, and the second and the third defendants were the Inamdar-alienees, and the fourth defendant Ursekar was their agent. The appellants having made default in the payment of land revenue due to the Inamdar Natus, the land was put up for sale, and bought by the agent of the Natus, Ganjanand Ursekar, on 17th July 1902. The sale was subsequently confirmed by the Assistant Collector.

In the suit of Godse Mr. Kincaid remarked, that these acts were done by the revenue officials of the Government in the excersise of their statutory powers. The land was not in the possession of Government and the Government were not interested in it. The suit against the Government was barred by Section 4 (c) of the Bombay Land Revenue Jurisdiction Act 10 of 1876. Neither of the plaintiffs was entitled to relief; the suit was dismissed with costs.

In confirming this decree against Godse, Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that Madivale was the only registered-occupant; he was therefore the only person of whom the Collector could have any knowledge under Section 79 of the Land Revenue Code. Godse could have paid the half share of the revenue due under Section 80, and could have prevented the forfeiture. He could have applied to have his name registered along with Madivale; but he elected to do neither. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

In the appeal of Madivale, the same learned Judge observed, that on the day previous to the sale Madivale had paid his share of the revenue due; but Godse never paid the arrears due to him. The whole of the villagers were stated to be in a league to resist the payment of the revenue, and to prevent the recovery of the dues by sale. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Beaman entirely concurred with his learned brother's judgment.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

COMMUNICATING WITH A PRISONER.

Inepector Stensen charged Sonjal Safal, a Pathan, with communicating with a convict in H. M.'s Common Jail, Omercarry. The complaint was that the accused wanted to see a prisoner in the Jail. He was not permitted. He there upon climbed the roof of an adjoining house and made certain gestures to the prisoner within the wall. He was seen to do this by the Police and Jail authorities. He was find Rs. 60

FRAUD BY A WARD CLERK.

His Worship resumed hearing of the case in which E. R. Gazdar, formerly a ward clerk in the Bombay Municipality, was charged with misappropriation in respect of Rs. 1,212.

Mr. Crawford of Messrs, Crawford Brown and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the accused recovered three bills in 1901 from three different persons, misappropriated the amount and disappeared. He was arrested in Calcutta last month and brought to Bombay.

The accused pleaded that he was in monetary difficulty at the time. He was only receiving Rs. 35 a month when he was a ward clerk.

The Magistrate, having framed three charges against him in respect of Rs. 1,212, his advocate submitted that he was a young man and that he had made good the amount. It was eight years since the offence was committed and since then the accused had been leading an honest life.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. S. P. Jevandas (Chairman) and D. G. Sukhadwalla.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of seven cases yesterday, which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill treating animals. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 each. The bullocks were ordered to be sent to the hospital.

GIRGAON.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman,) and Dr. V. S. Joshi.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

There Worships disposed of forty cases the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. N. N. Wadia (Chairman) and J. B. Rodrigues.

DRIVING CARTS WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against cart-drivers for driving carts without lights after dark. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of annas eight each.

ARMS IN THE FRONTIER.

Faults in Manufacture.

A SHORT-LIVED LOCAL INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

The native gunmakers in the neighbourhood of the Kohat Pass, whose skill is well known, are said to be making small bore rifles. They have some European patterns to guide them and the imitation is extremely good. The barrels are, however, defective and will not stand the high pressure set up owing to the smallness of the bore. The local tribesmen have discovered these drawbacks and even the cheapness of the rifles will not keep the industry alive. The mistries of the Pass will now have to content themselves with repairing arms, as a modern rifle can be readily obtained in Afghanistan and the tribal country owing to gun-running from Muscat.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. R. Long from leave has assumed charge of the Pegu Forest Circle, relieving Mr. Branthwaite.

Mr. H. Trafford acts in charge of the Berar Forest Circle, vice Mr. Rogers on six months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. F. Mackenzie is posted as Political Agent, Bahrein, vice Predeaux on two years' leave.

Mr. A. H. Ley, Under Secretary, Bengal Government, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, vice Mr. Rainy who proceeds on long leave home from the 16th proximo.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment held by Mr. A. T. Weston, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance Factories, is gazetted.

Brigadier-General A Wallace succeeds Major General Woon as a Brigade Commander.

Capt H. F. Cooke, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, has leave to the end of next November.

Indian Army promotions:—

Brevet Colonel and Lieut E. H. Icwin to be Captain.

I. M. S. Lieut. W. A. McArnseto to be Captain.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The survey by the Bengal-Dooars Railway is sanctioned for a metre gauge or other line up Vesta Valley from Sivok to Kalimpong.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. Stanley acts as Superintending Engineer in Burma vice Mr. Oliver on leave.

Mr. F. Clayton, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Central Province.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Romily of Madras is appointed to the Indian Tea Association Committee.

Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, of the Geological Survey, has nine months' leave.

THE INDUS FLOODS.

Relieving Dera Ghazi Khan.

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION IN DANGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

News from Dera Ghazi Khan shows that the Indus has risen considerably, but this has simplified matters for the moment as the channel cut through the island in the river north of the town has been scoured out and is carrying off a large volume of water. It is even possible now that the main stream of the river may be permanently diverted away from the city, if the floods continue in strength.

KARACHI, JULY 2.

Considerable anxiety has been felt by the mercantile community of Karachi in consequence of the action of the River Indus a little above Rohri. The River is eating away the bank at an alarming pace and is now threatening the main line of the North-Western Railway. The authorities, however, are fully alive to the situation and some thousands of men are now at work on a diversion which will be ready and available in case the Indus cuts so much of the bank away as to breach the main line of the railways.

FAMINE RELIEF REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The numbers under famine relief fell by 2,000 last week.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 30th June:—

Heavy rain during week in parts Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara; good in parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur; moderate in parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, Thana, West Khandesh, Nasik Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha; and slight in parts Thar and Parkar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. More rain needed for kharif cultivation in parts Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues in parts Sukkur, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Nasik, Darwar and Gujarat and Native States. Kharif sowing generally continues, but retarted in parts Bijapur and Belgaum owing to insufficient moisture, Transplantation in progress in parts Karachi and Sukkur and commenced in parts Larkana. Hyderabad, Surat and Konkan. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch, and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation generally adequate. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Kanara, risen slightly in Larkana, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar, and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 29 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 27 to 49 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 26 per cent., in Deccan 20 to 49 per cent. and in Karnatak 37 to 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 19th instant:—Works Bijapur 598; gratuitous Bijapur 98; and Dharwar 129.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Government Telegraph vs. Parel Gymkhana.

THE Cooperage ground was in such a sodden condition yesterday when the Government Telegraph and the Parel Gymkhana teams met that it was useless to expect good football from either of them. It was a scrappy uninteresting game in which some of the men had much control over the ball, but in which the Telegraphs had much the better of the exchanges. However, in the first half they found straight shooting a difficult matter and their two goals were both the result of penalties, the first given for holding an opponent and the second apparently for handling.

After the change of ends, the Telegraphs had still much the better of the game. However, for some time the Parel defence managed to keep them out, though they missed a good chance when a free kick having been given against the goal-keeper for carrying, the ball was slung over to the right, and Green failed to take it. Some minutes later however, Westwood netted the ball, and Ryan running through added another. Further points were scored by Ryan and Conquest and the Telegraphs ran out easy winners. Result:—

Government Telegraphs..... 6
Parel Gymkhana 0

Teams:—

Parel Gymkhana: Goal, Fox; backs, Holthan and Edwards; half-backs, Peacock, Patterson and S. Alcock; forwards, Furbisher, Sherran, Walcock, Temple and Major.

Government Telegraphs: Goal, Edie; backs, Taylor and Crutchley; half-backs, Woollen, Lewis and Redford; forwards, Green, Asplin, Ryan, Westwood and Conquest.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The following Eleven will play for the Gymkhana "A" vs. Y.M.C.A. at 2-30 p.m. to-day:—Messrs. J S Milne, S N Powell, P M D Sanderson, F L Sprott, R E Coombs, E E Christie, E C Reid, Lieut F L R Brooke, Mr G C Phillips, Mr E G B Lover and Commander D F Vines.

HUNTING IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 1.

THE first meet, a bye day,—or as some call it, generally the dandies with large wardrobes, a rat hunting morning, by which they mean an undress morning and they accentuate it by appearing in short coats and their second best topees,—was held at Ralas-ford this morning. There was quite a large field for the first day, including Mr. Beatty, Mrs. Du Boulay, a large contingent from the 26th who drove out their coach, Mrs. Alyeu, Colonel and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. Cameron, Major Martin, Mrs. Carmichael and Miss Forbes.

The pack was a small one and punctually at 7 the Master moved off and began drawing the rocky covers to the left of the road. After a short time a jack started the pack after him, and for a minute or two it looked like a good run, but the jack was a wily one and either doubled back or got into the rocks near by. It was not a good morning for scent, although the weather seemed perfect for a hunting morning, cloudy, cool, and fresh.

We moved on, the hounds drawing all the hillock as we went along, and there was a little time for conversation, though I know Beckford on the subject, says "silence in the field and cough and wish your neighbour good morning elsewhere;" but I think he would allow surmising whether we would find in this cover or didn't the hill on the left look likely. Then suddenly the music of the hounds sounded, and off we went again and had a good spin out towards the Sisters, then away to the left; there was a nullah of water to camp and a wall seemed placed for us, so we flew over, as it is good practise. But, unfortunately the scent being bad, the jack slipped away amongst a mass of stones.

The Master then turned homewards for a little and then crossed the road and soon we found, for a third time, in a nullah. This time it was a fox, and he was viewed away over the grass and the hounds were soon following him. We had a twisted but good run; the fox tried hiding in some rocks but started off in a great hurry again, the hounds crying after him, but a zoological contingent appeared to stop us. A hare crossed and carried off a few after him, which were speedily whipped off but two chink gallop in front of the pack for a hundred yards and carried them off Reynard's line, and the scent being bad this finished the morning's sport. The hounds seemed in excellent condition, working well and prettily.

One hound came alone at the end of the run, then suddenly stopped and hovered about as though he had a piece of thorn bush between its front legs. One of the whips went back to bring him on but luckily the Master saw what was wrong and shouted to leave him alone; the poor hound was exhausted from want of wind and for a few minutes seemed likely to faint, but left to himself he recovered quickly. The opening meet is on Thursday next.

W. A.

DOE SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to the letter of your correspondent "W.", which appeared in your issue of Tuesday, June 29, I beg to state that a shooting license is required for shooting in all the Government Forests round Lonavla and Khandalla. Also, in the said forests, "the taking, wounding or killing of all deer, male or female is, for the present, absolutely prohibited" on account of their scarcity.

I shall be much obliged if "W." will kindly communicate direct with me in order that I may thoroughly investigate the matter. His letter will (if he wishes) be treated as strictly confidential.—Yours, etc.,

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, Poona.

Poona, July 1.

THE DACCA STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

In connection with the Dacca stabbing case, two prosecution witnesses were examined yesterday. The Government Prosecutor applied to examine Dr. Anderson, now in England, on Commission. The case is adjourned till the 1st of September.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A SHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

While dismantling an old corrugated iron shed in Messrs. Burn and Co's yard at Howrah on Wednesday, the foundation gave way crushing two workmen under some iron framework. They subsequently died in hospital.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Mr. Sinha's Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The King-Emperor has approved the appointment of Mr. G. H. B. Kendrick, Barrister S. E. Circuit, to be Advocate-General of Bengal, vice Mr. Sinha.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Caledonia," July 2.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Commander H. Powell, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 18th June, encountered strong monsoon during the voyage. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aronson, Mr J
Atkinson, Mr J
Cummings, Mr S
Hunter, Mr and Mrs D M
Hunter, Mr and Mrs D J
Hunter, Master
Lind, Miss G
Mallik, Mr N
Pascoe, Mr E T
Peller, Capt and Mrs F H
Snadden, Mr M
Wetherall, Mrs J R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abraham, Mr G H H
Ayab Khan, Mr M M
Bonnard, Mr A
Banerjee, Mr S N
Barnes, Prof J H
Bose, Mr N W
Carter, Mr G H
Combes, Mr J R
Ccombes, Miss
Chapman, Mr A H
Crichton, Mr and Mrs J B
Davies, Mr T C
Drummond, Mr S H
Davies, Mr and Mrs A
Duncan, Mr M
Faulkner, Lt Col H H M
Griswood, Mr A E
Graham, Lieut J T
Garda, Mr F M
Gill Lespie, Mr and Mrs J
Hodson, Mr S S
Horne, Mr J A
Hamilton, Mr R M
Heslop, Mr S
Hingston, Capt E
Hawden, Capt J
Hutchinson, Miss B G
Ireland, Dr J S
Kenny, Dr W
Martin, Mr G S
Munro, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
McMillan, Mr A M
McQueen, Lieut J A
Mills, Lt P S
Nair, Hon O S S
Newley, Mr H W
Norris, Mr H W
Nutt, Capt A C R
Nicol, Mr L D
Narain, Mr R
Nath, Mr D D
Pierpoint, Mr H W
Routh, Mr G N
Ramwell, Mr J
Ryan, Mr G M
Rickard, Mr F A
Schmidt, Mr H W
Stone, Mr J W
Smith, Mr G M S
Schafer, Mr E
Shah, Mr A M
Sen, Mr A
Scheffel, Mr
Tremearne, Mr and Mrs S
Tremearne, Miss
Taylor, Mr J N
Triggs, Mr B
Yung-Hsi-Hsiao, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Dick-Cunningham, Capt
Miller, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
McLeod, Mr J C
Napier, Mr C
Rivett-Carnac, Col E N
Smith, Mr W E
Schmidt, Mr H
Stewart, Mr T P
Tilney, Maj W A
Vaughan, Mr E
Yule, Mr W R

Per s.s. "City of Karachi," July 5.

Passengers by the Ellerman Line steamer "City of Karachi," Commander Snow, due to arrive here with the following passengers on the morning of the 5th instant. The disembarkation will take place at the Prince's Dock Wall.

FROM BIRKENHEAD TO BOMBAY.

Adamson, Miss L
Crole Rees, Mrs H
Dunbar, Miss
Fairbairn, Mr C B
Hamilton Grace, Capt R F
Hart, Mr S
Jarret Kerr, Mr & Mrs H
Kiram, Mr S A
Lie, Lieut C F
Marsden, Miss M
MacAllan, Capt W W
Saunders, Mr F
Blunt Mrs, Ayah

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Persia," July 3.

The following passengers proceed by P. and O. S. Co's steamer "Persia," Captain W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., to London, to-day:—

Adamson, Lady and infant and nurse
Agis, Mrs
Anderson, Mr A
Archer, Lt H E M
Balkett, Mr A
Barnardiston, Mr G
Barrett, Hon Mrs
Bastenson, Mr H
Bayley, Major and Mrs F
Bennett, Mr F
Berg, Mr H
Bergreen, Mr C
Bergue, Lt R B
Bignell, Lt C A
Borgas, Mr J
Brellings, Mr S
Burlton, Major W E F
Carndaff, Mrs H W C
Cartwright, Capt A L
Chance lor, Mr H
Chaterfee, Capt
Clinton, Mr W G
Clouston, Mr D
Colyer, Mr C A
Crampton, Col F H
Crump, Capt S T
Crump, Mr E S
Cusins, Capt A F
D'Monte, Dr Mrs C
Delamin, Col W S
Doe, Mr Thos
Everard, Mr T
Farell, Lt G V
Fell, Mr G
Fenton, Lt G
Fforde, Mrs M
Forbes-Leith, Mr F E
Fox, Col H C
Frank, Mr C
Gaiger, Mr G H
Gee, Mr C D
Gifford, Mr H G
Giles, Rev C D
Gillett, Mr R G
Gilmour, Mr R A
Gordon, Capt R S
Grant, Mr D S
Granville, Mr H C
Gregson, Mr C B
Haller, Mr C
Hansen Mr H
Hansen, Mr L
Harrison, Lt H G
Harvey, Miss
Hastings, Mr C G
Hathornthwaite, Mr J C
Haughton, Col T H
Heath, Col G M
Heriksen, M C
Hill, C I E Hon Mr C H A
Hodgkinson, Capt J
Hodgson, Capt E O
Holdsworth Hunt, Major W H
Hutchin, Mr W Mc
Irwin, Rev B C B
Jabenssan, Mr C
Jacot, Mr G
Jeffreys, Capt J W
Jennings, Capt J G
Jensen, Mr M
Judd, Mrs J C and child
Kaka, Dr
Kalberg, Mr G
Kall, Mr. E
Kennedy, Capt A C
Keogh, Mr and Mrs A
Keonigsmark Count
Ladds, Mr T K
Lafond, Mr H A
Laing, Mr
Lambert, Mr E T
Larsen, Mr E
Law, Mr J W
Lees, Mr N B
Longsdon, Mr W
Leslie, Miss
Levy, Mr and Mrs H A
Lister, Mr E A C
Lockat, Rev and Mrs A G
MacLeod, Mrs
Macpherson Mrs D W
Mallor, Mr T C
McBale, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
McMutrie, Mr R F
Milkkelsen, Mr J
Moore, Mrs I
Munn, Miss E J
Murray, Mr A R
Napier, Mr A H
Nielsen, Mr L
O'Donnell, Mrs
Olivant, Mr W H
Orr, Rev W G
Oswell, Mr G D
Ousley, Major and Mrs R G
Painter, Lt W P
Paterson, Mr C
Penbal, Mr M D
Peterson, Mr N
Phillips, Mr R M
Pierrepont, Mr G E
Prideaux, Mr R A
Procter, Lt G N
Ramamurty, Mr and servant
Rambosh, Capt C
Rasmussen, Mr C
Rattray, Major C
Reynolds, Mr W G
Rice, Mr G H
Robinson, Col S C B
Rogers, Mr C Gilbert
Rogers, Mr W
Roy, Mr M N N
Salis, Mr J
Schytte, Mr J
Seedersen, Mr C
Sharma, Mr D S
Shearer, Lt-Col J S
Shearer, Mrs
Sherwood, Mr L
Shiers, Mr N
Sindahl, Mr C
Smith, Major A
Smith, Major W F
Smith, Mrs
Soady, Major G
Soames, Miss
Southerland, Mr D W
Stephens, Lt
Stewart, Balmain, Capt
Stoneman, Private
Strachan, Mr A
Svarrer, Mr
Swales, Mr W H
Swayne, Lt-Col
Tanser, Mr G
Tate, Mr N B
Taylor, Mr J A
Thomsen, Mr A
Thomsen, Mr T
Thomson, Mr D A
Tous, Mr J P
Vanneck, Miss
Vivian, Mr T
Walmsley, Mr W H
Walter, Gregory, Mrs
Wass, Mr J H
Whale, Mr G
Wood, Mr A R
Wren, Mr W F

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 JUIN 1909.

I.—Conspirateurs et gens de Police.—L'Aventure du Colonel Fournier et la Mysterieuse Affaire Donnadieu, derniere partie, par M. Gilbert Augustin Thierry.

II.—Les Ch

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The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

THE REVIVAL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE meeting of the Imperial South African Association at the residence of the Duke of Westminster and under the ægis of Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., was largely attended on June 16. The members who assembled rejoiced over the changed aspect of affairs in South Africa. The Chairman picturesquely described the contrast between the present and the not so remote past of that country as so great that it scarcely looked real; this "prospect of the two races lately locked in deadly contest upon a hundred battlefields, now with locked arms of peace moving gravely and with high purpose towards a larger and better day" must, indeed, seem the work of a good fairy with a magic wand of the strongest and longest. All the speakers at the meeting and at the subsequent dinner joined in a chorus of approval of the progress already made by the measure for the unification of the South African Colonies. One slight discordant note in the general pæan of joy was sounded in referring to the retrenchments that had been effected in the ranks of British Civil Servants, and though this minor note recurred again and again, the different speakers hoped it would resolve in to a major harmony when the Union was consummated. To Lord Methuen's tact, to his will and kindly administration, was attributed much of the result already attained. The leaders of the political parties in the Transvaal, General Botha and Sir George Farrar, were fearlessly singled out by Mr. Walter Long, M.P., and again by Lord Curzon, as having been actuated by the highest conception of public spirit, unselfish devotion to duty and patriotism in their efforts towards the end now so near attainment. Nor were Mr. Rhodes, Lord Milner, Dr. Jameson, or Mr. Chamberlain forgotten in the encomiums that were so generously lavished, both before and after, dinner on those who worked early and late, directly and indirectly for the Union of South Africa.

Lord Curzon was the guest of the evening, and after the banquet, he turned the opportunity of replying to the toast of the "Friends of South Africa," to good oratorical account. He was able to tell his audience that when he visited South Africa last winter, he carried with him that indispensable item for a traveller, an open mind. He had met the eminent men of both parties in that land of great elemental forces, where "everything including the passions and follies of men, were written in large characters." He felt, when there, that the master spirit of Cecil Rhodes still brooded over the country, and that his influence was as real and tangible from Capetown to Buluwayo as the statues that are everywhere erected in his honour. He found that Dutch and English equally believed that the war, though detestable, was inevitable, that it had been however, a purge to South Africa, making it fit to enter on a new and brighter era. No public, or even semi-public utterance, can now be complete without some reference to "Dreadnoughts," and Lord Curzon brought them into line by saying that the news from Natal of the policy there decided on by a majority of the Referendum was even better than the gift of "Dreadnoughts" offered by the Colonies. The speaker successfully appealed to the just sense of his hearers when he said that now when the outlines of a new Constitution have been framed by an "Amicable Conclave" there should be no hesitation in giving the credit to those who brought it about. It may not be all that the first framers designed, it may even partake of the nature of a compromise and fall short of what an ideal constitution should be. Some people, indeed, and those not an insignificant few, will believe that it secures the predominance of the Dutch element in South Africa and that it sacrifices British supremacy in those colonies for ever. But Lord Curzon does not hold that this fear is justified for "the possibility of the British character being submerged in South Africa is absolutely out of the question" said his Lordship. The great aim of the new regime should be to foster a new type of character and patriotism in South Africa. The Afrikander will disappear, and the South African of the future, in the fervid imagination of the Chancellor of Oxford, will be "a loyal subject of the British Crown," for reasons, partly sentimental, partly utilitarian, no doubt, but excellent and sufficient of their kind. He may also be a man "of mixed race" and "the diffusion that results from intermarriage may be a valuable factor in the future of South Africa."

If Lord Curzon could guide its destinies he would not "rush" Rhodesia into the Union before it is ready, he would endow the country with a strong Parliamentary system, in which an effective Opposition should take its healthful share: for the vigour and vitality of a Government depend largely on the vigour and vitality of the Opposition which is cheered along its thorny path by the chance of effecting a change even in a Government with an enormous majority behind it. This obvious reference to the risks of the present Liberal Ministry must have been very acceptable to his Lordship's audience. The third boon he would like to give South Africa should be a large influx of white men "to till the soil, to take up the farms, to develop the mines, to put their money into the country, to breed the families necessary for its future." Idlers and spendthrifts are not wanted there. We might ask Lord Curzon if they are desirable in any country, new or old. The prospect of exceptional advantages in climate, in commercial and industrial openings, the high scale of wages paid to skilled artisans, in South Africa, referred to in glowing terms by the speaker, must have sounded tempting, but taken in conjunction with the policy drastically carried out, of sudden and almost wholesale retrenchments, in apparently permanent posts, whereby, in the last few years a large number of officials were shot out on the South African scrap-heap, it does not constitute a prospect solid enough to inspire that confidence in the future which might attract "the best blood, the best character that England can produce" to people the vacant places in South Africa. If the coming union of its Colonies effect half the good expected from it, the evil days of the country will soon be at an end; the long continued depression in all industrial directions will give way to prosperity and all will be well.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION. WHEN the annual meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis, was held recently at the Art Gallery at Whitechapel, it synchronised with the holding in the same building of a Tuberculosis Exhibition. By some happy thought it was decided to allow visitors to the exhibition to be present at the meeting, and it was noticeable how many availed themselves of the opportunity. The visitors to the exhibition are chiefly drawn—as was intended—from the districts surrounding the Hall and while it may well have more widespread effects it was primarily intended to educate the East End dwellers into an understanding of how consumption may be fought and avoided by greater attention to cleanliness and hygiene in general. It has been found by experience that through the medium of such an exhibition, forming, as it were, a kind of object-lesson appealing to the eye, the great point in connection with the disease can effectually be brought within the comprehension even of the humblest. For this reason the Exhibition will visit the more thickly-populated districts of London in turn and afterwards enter on an extended tour of the provincial cities and towns. It is noteworthy that all classes are asking for education in the matter of tuberculosis, and this is clearly shown by the number of requests received by the Association that small exhibitions, capable of travelling in vans, should be sent out into the country districts. Another sign of the times has been offered at the Exhibition. Medical literature is not the most cheery reading, and one can hardly imagine visitors going to the exhibition collecting booklets and pamphlets on so gruesome a subject simply for the sake of doing so and, therefore, as the whole of the literature available for distribution was exhausted by the early comers, of whom the first day saw about five thousand, it may be taken that a really earnest interest is being taken by the lower classes in the efforts to stamp out the "white scourge." The National Association claims that already it has halved the death-rate from consumption by keeping it steady for a period during which it would have doubled, had the old rate of increase been maintained, and now that at last wider interest and support is being accorded to its work, a vast amount of usefulness is in store for it in the near future. All that can be hoped for is a reduction in the ravages of the disease, for before it can be completely wiped out much must happen. As the Vice-President of the Association observed, "it would be a grand thing if consumption could be abolished, but before that must first be abolished lack of food, misery and bad ventilation."

THE RESOURCES OF TASMANIA. SMALL though it is geographically, Tasmania is blessed with an abundance of natural resources and beauty which places it in a proud position. With a population of under two hundred thousand, the island, or rather the island with its adjacent islands, consists of about seventeen million acres of which nearly two-thirds is still available for settlers. To most people it is best known for its fruit supplies, but other industries are in a flourishing condition in addition to the produce of mines. In 1907 the value of the gold, silver and copper exported, was about two millions sterling and there is every prospect of the mining industry increasing largely in the near future. Tasmanian mining is full of surprises and Burnie provides one of the surprises in the shape of what promises to be the biggest iron mine in Australasia. Tucked in a crevice of the hills at the back, some nine miles from the township, the Blythe Iron Mine is at present merely a show spot for visitors. The Government geologists and Government surveyors agree that the ore is of the very first quality (95·2 per cent. iron peroxide) and bears a close resemblance to the famous Cumberland red hematite used in the Bessemer steel process. This is one of the deposits that await the advent of capital for its development. The Mount Bischoff Tin Mine, which was discovered in 1871, with a very small share register, has distributed over £2,000,000 in dividends. Then there is the famous Mount Lyell Mine, the shares of which are largely held not only in Tasmania and Australia, but in England and other parts of the world. In one respect Tasmania it extremely fortunate. It is estimated that up to one hundred thousand horse-power of water is running to waste and efforts are now being made to harness this energy. Combined with a growing sheep rearing industry woollen manufactories have for many years been successfully carried on. The excellence of the goods turned out at the mills has been fully recognised and to-day the locally-made blankets, serges, rugs and tweeds are preferred to any imported materials. There are many other industries such as saw mills, potteries, tanneries, jam-making, and it is interesting with regard to the mention that has been made of waste water power that a report was presented to the Tasmanian Parliament a few years ago by a well-known Danish engineer, employed by the Government, in which he stated that the force available from the three central lakes, Lake St. Clair, Lake Echo, and the Great Lake, would be about 82,000 actual horse power, and *inter alia* added that judging by the rapid strides that had been made during the last few years by electrical engineers and manufacturers it is more than probable that within a few years it will be profitable and practical to run all the Tasmanian railways to supply light all over the island, to run all motors as well in the mines as anywhere else within the island by electric power derived from water.

THE OUTRAGE AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. OF one thing we may be sure—that unless the murderer at the Imperial Institute was not a lunatic, he was certainly not a Parsee. Doubtless his identification will be difficult, assuming he declines to give his name, but the visiting cards found upon him will probably serve to solve the problem, each individual person named on them being called by the Police and questioned. The probability is that the culprit is a Bengali Babu, or one of the products of India House. But whoever he may prove to be, his cold-blooded action will raise a feeling of indignation throughout England and India, except among those rebellious persons on the other side of the country who would tell us he had a message from God, and canonise him. We hope he may not be proved to be insane.

THE injunction obtained by the Directors of the Gopalichuck Coal Campany was yesterday made absolute pending the hearing of the suit.

MR. J. I. MCNEILD, Acting Deputy Loco. Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, has been appointed to act as Deputy Agent, vice Captain Hepper appointed Acting Agent.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Caledonia," were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munro, and Mrs. Munro, the Hon'ble Sankaran Nair, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter.

THE marriage of Aubrey Lovell Pryce Weedon, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and formerly of Bombay, with Mabel Emily, only child of the late A. Walford Weedon, R. I. will take place very quietly at the Parish Church, Harrow on July 14.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod and a Special Jury concluded the trial of a Pathan named Adrakhmiya Yarkhan, who was charged with the murder of another Pathan named Mahomedshah Gulabshah, on the 19th April last, by stabbing him with a knife. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

MR. ARTHUR FELL, M. P, told his constituents at Yarmouth that he would have to economise on account of the Budget. He did not want to discharge a single servant, but he must cut down his expenses, or reduce the few hundreds a year he was trying to save. His wife must have fewer flowers, he must go to fewer theatres, possibly have a suit or two less and the florist, the theatre proprietors, the livery stable-keepers, and the tailors would suffer. The result must be that men would be discharged. He estimated that 160,000 persons would be thrown out of employment by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As alternatives, the hon. member asked why not tax French costumes, and all the foreign articles with which great ladies decked themselves.

AT a Government auction sale of smuggled dresses in New York extraordinary scenes were witnessed. Two thousand women, "The Standard's" correspondent says attempted to crowd into an auction-room that would only hold 300. They fought for positions, wriggled through the windows, mounted step-ladders and shouted their bids through every conceivable aperture. The sale began at ten o'clock and when the auctioneer wanted to go to lunch the women threatened to create a riot if he left the room. A Government official put the question of lunch to the vote, and it was lost by a large majority and the sale proceeded. Dresses worth £10,000 were sold at an average of a third of their value. Several men buyers for the dress department of stores tried to form a pool against the women, but every time a store buyer bid he was met with a storm of hisses from the women.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LIBERAL "CAVE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

WHILE the opposition out of Parliament to the principal features of the Finance Bill is daily becoming more formidable or, at all events, more clamant, some excitement has been caused by the action of a section of Liberal members of the House of Commons under the leadership of Sir John Dickson-Poynders who, it will be remembered, is a comparatively recent recruit from the Conservatives. At first it looked as if the split which has seemed inevitable from the first was about to materialise. Many Liberals have always thought that a majority, so large and so heterogeneous, could not possibly hold together, and that sooner or later the Moderates would break away from the stalwarts. Two days ago things looked rather serious for the Government, but the latest impression is that the "cave" is practically at an end. There is a little uncertainty as to the names of all who have been momentarily in revolt as it is called, but if it be true that Sir John Dickson-Poynders include men of such different, not to say discordant, views as Sir Edward Tennant and Mr. Thomas Lough, Mr. Harold Cox and Sir Thomas Whittaker, its collapse was to be expected. The question is whether the voting members will combine against the proposed land taxes—the rest of the Lloyd-George scheme seems to be acceptable to them. If they do Mr. Lloyd-George's troubles are not at and end. But at the present moment it looks as if the Budget, practically as it stands, will go through the House of Commons. And the Lords Well, that is a question which probably Lord Lansdowne could not answer. The next fortnight should decide whether the Peers will be bold enough to take the course that is being urged upon them by the more ardent spirits of the Oppnsition.

LORD MORLEY'S OXFORD SPEECH.

It was a happy idea to dine the Oxford half of the batch of young Civilians about to depart for India and to get Lord Morley to deliver them an address. The suggestion is made in the leading article of one of the London dailies that the event should be an annual one; the dinner might very well be repeated but if the Secretary of State were expected to attend every year it might create jealousy on another University! And, moreover, the affair would rapidly degenerate into an occasion for the deliverance of platitudes like the prize-giving ceremony at the defunct Cooper's Hill College had become. Needless to say Lord Morley uttered no platitudes on Saturday night; indeed he was as happy and weighty as he always is in his set speeches on India have been, and one cannot help thinking that the time is coming, if it has not come, when they might very well be republished in book form. The "Daily Telegraph" will, I am sure, approve of this after the handsome things it says about Lord Morley's Oxford utterances, and I cannot refrain from quoting one passage:—"The place, the occasion, and the principal spokesman recall the fact that, though Englishmen of letters have taken a less active part in the actual government of the country than their Continental contemporaries, three of them in modern times—Lord Macaulay, Lord Lytton, and Lord Morley—have left, or, in the case of the last-named, are leaving, their mark upon the administration of our Eastern Empire. England has always been a little suspicious of men of the pen—at least, when they enter the field of practical politics; when we have mentioned Sidney, Clarendon, Bolingbroke, Burke, Macaulay and Disraeli, we have nearly exhausted the list. In the comparatively short period covered by British Indian history the case is different, and it is probable that the historian of the future will attribute the beginnings of two great periods in the records of India to swo Englishmen of letters, Lord Macaulay and Lord Morley." Every one will agree with what Lord Morley had to say about the extraordinarily small attention, almost amounting to nothing, "given at the Foreign Office meetings last week to our "only real Empire." This was very marked at the banquet given by His Majesty's Government a week ago at the Grafton Galleries in honour of the Press delegates. A Cabinet Minister was in the chair; the Premier himself made the speech of the evening; and one of the Unionist leaders also spoke. From first to last India was not mentioned! Lord Morley contrasted the position of the Indian probationers with those of their Oxford contemporaries who have "gone in" for the law and may have to spend many years in Chambers before they anxiously desired briefs, to appear and with the members of the Home Civil Service restricted to the routine of Whitehall. Here, however, he slightly forgot himself, for very soon afterwards he was complaining of the injury done to our rule by Indian Civilians having too much routine. The stream of important officials that he has received at the India Office on their retirement all tell him that our district officials connot sufficiently cultivate the acquaintance of the inhabitants of the country on account of excessive desk work. One of his visitors told him the other day this story. "A retired veteran, an Indian soldier of some kind or another, had come to him and said, This is an odd state of things. The other day So-and-so, a Commissioner or what not, was coming down to my village or district. We did the best we could to get a good camping-ground for him. He arrived with his attendants. He went into his tent. He immediately began to write. He went on writing. We thought he had got very urgent business to do. We went away. We arrived in the morning soon after dawn. He was still writing or he had begun again, and so concerned was he both in the evening and in the morning with his writing that we really had nothing from him but a polite salaam." This he declared might not be typical, but it was "pure mischief" and if he were to remain at the India Office say for a dozen years to come his efforts would be devoted to an abatement of that enormous amount of writing. We can hardly expect that Lord Morley will continue to be Secretary of State for another twelve years, but let us hope that he may be able before he leaves the India Office to secure at least a partial abatement of the evil he so properly condemns. After urging upon the young Civilians the importance of doing all they can in the circumstances to cultivate social relations with the people, he said: "Whether or not—I am quite candid—it was a blessing either for India or for Great Britain that this great responsibility fell upon us, whatever the ultimate destiny and end of all this is to be, at any rate I for my part know of no more imposing and momentous transaction than the government of India by you and those like you. I know of no more imposing and momentous transaction in the vast scroll of the history of human government." Referring to the events of the past two years, he insisted that the difficulties of Indian Government are not the result of any single incident or set of incidents "You see it said that all the present difficulties arise from the partition of Bengal, but I have never believed that. I do not think well of that operation, but that does not matter." With regard to the reforms their success he said depended upon the Civil Service and on the power of Indians with the sense and instincts of government to control the milder and more childish spirits who do not possess that sense and those instincts. He claimed in this connection that the pledges given in the Royal Proclamation of last autumn have been fulfilled. "An Indian gentleman has been placed on the Council of the Viceroy—not an everyday transaction. It needed some courage: it was done, Before that, two Indians were placed on the Council of India that sits in my own office at Whitehall. We have passed through Parliament, as I have already described to you, this great measure. Those are great things; that is a great operation." From these he passed to an elaborate defence of the deportations—a defence that instead of, as might have been anticipated, silencing Mr. Mackarness, has increased his embarrassing pertinacity. Things reached a climax in the House of Commons yesterday when members not previously identified with this clamour, were pressed into the service and joined in worrying poor Mr. Hobhouse. The Prime Minister took the matter in his own hands and made an important pronouncement. Mr. Asquith plainly intimated that the Government will stand by Lord Morley and that Mr. Mackarness's mischievous Bill will be thrown out if he should attempt to proceed any further with it. But the Prime Minister's determined attitude seems to have had little effect, judging from what followed. I quote from the official report:—

Mr. Keir Hardie: May I ask whether the men who have been deported have not been tried on any criminal charge or subjected to any legal proceedings; whether the Prime Minister will advise the Government of India not to keep them confined in gaol as common prisoners, but will allow them to live outside the prison confines on the understanding that on their word of honour they will not return to the district from which they have been deported until the period of deportation has expired?

The Prime Minister: I understand that the hon. Member has given notice of a question on this very point, and perhaps he will allow the answer to be deferred.

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask whether the right hon. gentleman is aware that we were informed by the Under-Secretary of State for India that all these gentlemen are in gaol, and have been for over six months, and whether that is non-punitive treatment; if it is not, what are they being punished for?

The Prime Minister: I have nothing to add to the answer I have given.

Sir Henry Cotton: I wish to ask the Prime Minister, with reference to the very important statement he has made to the House, whether recent judicial decisions in India by the High Court—which related to the very conspiracy to which the Prime Minister has referred—point out that the police evidence is tainted and corrupt, and that the witnesses were procured bp the police, and does not that very materially alter the position of affairs in regard to these nine persons?

The Prime Minister: I understand that we have no report to that effect. I think the hon. gentleman did not listen to the answer I gave: "The Government are not prepared to state what the evidence was; not by whom it was given. It was drawn from various sources and corroborated in various ways; it was examined by four Lieutenant-Governors and by the Governor-General in Council."

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that in no fewer than three proclamations issued by the Crown it was promised that there should be equal rights and privileges for Indian as well as British subjects?

The Prime Minister: So there are.

Mr. MacNeill: Will he try this regulation in this country.

Mr, Mackarness: Is he aware that the evidence which has been examined by all those Governors has never been brought to the notice of the accused persons, and as the men are all of high character, whether he thinks the Government of India should give some opportunity to them of hearing the evidence.

The Prime Minister: I have dealt with all those points in my reply.

Mr. Rees: May I ask, has he any reason to suppose a European is entitled to the previlege of being dealt with under those regulations if he qualified?

Mr. Lupton: May I ask as the Under-Secretary said those men were deported on account of encouraging sedition, if the law of India is not strong enough to deal with those people by trial before jury?

The Prime Minister: My hon. friend must not have listened to the reply.

Mr. Speaker: I must remind the House that there are ninety-six questions to-day

"INDIANS" OR "NATIVES."

The fact that Lord Curzon in his speech on the occasion of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's lecture at the Whitehall Rooms—a speech and a lecture, by the way, which fell rather flat in this cauntry whatever may have been the case on your side—referred constantly to our Indian fellow-subjects as "natives," has moved a much respected retired Bengal Civilian, Mr. J. G. Ritchie to utter a mild protest, He writes:—"It is perfectly true that this phraseology is sanctioned by very general usage in India, and I have no doubt whatever that Lord Curzon was absolutely innocent of any intention to cause offence. But all speakers on Indian subjects should realise that educated Indians take the strongest possible exception to the phrase. Such being the case it does seem desirable that this small concession should be made by all who have at heart our good relations with India and the use of the expression "natives" be abandoned by them in speaking and writing as far as possible." Every right-thinking person must sympathise with Mr. Ritchie's praiseworthy motives, but to slightly vary a common expression it is not so much what is said but how it is said; and nobody who heard Lord Curzon at the meeting referred to can honestly say that there was anything contemptuous in the way he used the offensive, or at any rate offending, expression. Perhaps it was hardly necessary for Mr. Ritchie to raise the question seeing that the substitution of the desired phrase has become general by all responsible writers on Indian affairs in this country. At the same time, as I have previously pointed, out, it causes a little confusion. Whenever the average Briton hears the term "Indian" he naturally thinks of a redskin. This of course is also the case—and more so—on the American continents, That I imagine may be the reason why the Transatlantic Press always describes East Indians whatever their race as Hindus! Apropos why do the British in India not object to being styled "Europeans?" It has always struck me as strange that this term should have persisted in India where all but a comparatively insignificant number of the fair-skinned people are Britons. It is enough to make Eliza Cook turn in her grave. I allude, of course, to her popular lines—

"A glorious charter dany it who can
Is breathed in the words I'am an Englishman,"

Scotsmen, though they willingly consent so far as I am aware, to being styled Anglo-Indians, would resent being called Englishmen, but surely Briton is better than "European." If "native" as an appellation is to pass out of use in India let "European" go with it. What is sauce for the goose, etc.

(Concluded on page 8.)

INDIAN ANARCHY IN ENGLAND.

OUTRAGE AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie Murdered.

ASSASSIN ARMED TO THE TEETH.

PATHETIC SCENE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

An Indian student has shot dead Colonel Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca of Shanghai at the Imperial Institute.

LATER.

The Indian student, who murdered Colonel Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, was arrested. He carried two loaded revolvers, a dagger and a knife.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Sir William and Lady Curzon-Wyllie had dined at the Savoy Hotel and proceeded to the Indian Association's "At Home" in the Jehangier Hall of the Imperial Institute.

When the musical programme was finishing, Sir William was descending the staircase, when he was accosted by the student, who fired rapidly four shots at his head, with the muzzle of the revolver close to his face. The fifth shot struck Sir William as he fell. A sixth shot struck in the side of Dr. Lalcaca, who was a couple of yards distant.

The by-standers seized the assassin, who wrested his hand free and placed the revolver to his own head. The weapon, however, clicked harmlessly, being empty.

LATER.

An eye-witness, describing the outrage, said: "Then a stately woman in evening dress came upstairs from the cloak-room at the sound of the shots to see what had happened. 'Poor fellow,' she said, as she looked at the form of the Englishman on the floor. She knelt down, for the wounds had disfigured him. Then I saw horror leap into her eyes. Quite quietly she said, 'It is my husband, my husband! Why was not I with him?'

It was Lady Curzon-Wyllie."

Doctors and the Police were summoned, but Sir William had been killed on the spot and his eye was shattered. He was removed to his home where his nephew had just arrived from Siam.

Dr. Lalcaca expired in hospital.

A vast number of visiting cards were found in the possession of the assassin, rendering identification impossible. He is believed to be a Parsee.

Dr. Buchanan, who was an eye-witness of the outrage, says that Sir Lesley Probyn rushed forward and seized the assassin who was forced down into a chair. Sir Lesley was slightly injured in the face. Dr. Lalcaca was talking to Sir William Curzon-Wyllie just previously to his death, and Dr. Buchanan thinks that he must have noticed the actions of the assassin and thrust himself before Sir William.

Colonel Wyllie's assassin is 22 years old, and wore spectacles. He appeared in the Police Court and has been remanded for a week. He showed a callous behaviour. He shook his head when asked if he had anything to say, but he explained that he did not wilfully murder Dr. Lalcaca. He saw him advance and fired in self-defence.

THE MURDERER'S NAME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Private advice received here gives the full name of Colonel Wyllie's murderer as Nadar Lal Bhinagri. But enquiries I have made among respectable Parsi residents here show no such Parsi name. The announcement of the tragedy has created a profound sensation here.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The news of the murder, at the Imperial Institute, London, by an Indian student, of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka, has been received here by all classes of community, Indian and European, with regret and indignation. Sir Curzon Wyllie was well-known and popular here, his kindly nature endearing him to all who had come in contact with him and his long association with the Political Department of the Government of India rendering the number of such persons large.

At the moment of his death the Government of India had in the press a Resolution dealing with the very evil of which this tragedy is a lurid example. This Resolution has not been held back in consequence of what has occurred. It has been issued to-day some hours after the news arrived. It contains the name of Colonel Wyllie as one of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to help Indian students in London. It provides for a local committee in each province in India, with a paid Secretary on a remuneration which local Government may fix, up to a limit of two hundred rupees monthly, to co-operate, and it provides machinery, the need of which is universally recognised to make it easier than it now is for Indian students in England to get into healthy and happy surrounding, apart from the morbid influences and evil suggestions which have done so much harm in the past.

[Lt.-Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon-Wyllie, who has been Political A.-D.-C., to the Secretary of State for India since 1901, was one of the most popular and best known of Indian officials at Home. Educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, he joined the 106th Regiment of Light Infantry as Ensign in 1866 and entered the Indian Staff Corps three years later. Ten years afterwards he joined the Political Department and at once served in Baluchistan during the Afghan War, and accompanied General Phayre's force to Kandahar. In 1881 he became Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras and then Private Secretary to Mr. Hudleston, when he was acting Governor. He was also at one time Resident in Nepal and Agent to the Governor-General both in Central India and Rajputana. Lady Curzon-Wyllie is a daughter of Mr. D. F. Carmichael, late of the Madras Civil Service.]

[Dr. Cawas Lalcaca is well known in Bombay, and the news of his tragic death will come as a great shock to the Parsee community. He had been a rasdical practitioner in Shanghai for many years, and on his voyage home in March last he broke his journey at Bombay. He remained here for some time, and eventually left in April sailing in company with Sir Cowasjee Jehangir. The unfortunate victim was about 45 years of age, Dr. Lalcaca seems to have met his death when he gallently attempted to intervene to protect Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie from the assassin's weapon.]

CONTROL OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The following Home Department Resolution is published:—

"It has been frequently brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India that Indian students on their first arrival in England experience difficulties by reason of their lack of information as to educational facilities and social conditions, and he has for some time had under consideration the possibility of rendering available for their use information and advice of the kind required. He has now after consulting the Government of India decided to establish

A BUREAU IN LONDON

for the supply of information as well as a Standing Committee for general advisory purposes. The Bureau and the Committee will work in close relation with one another and the head of the Bureau who will be called the Educational Adviser to Indian Students will also act as Secretary to the Advisory Committee.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BUREAU.

2. The functions of the Bureau will be to answer inquiries in regard to educational facilities; to keep a list of lodging and boarding houses suitable for Indian students and of private families willing to receive them on such terms as may be arranged; to furnish students with references; to bring to the notice of the Advisory Committee any cases in which the Regulation of Educational Institutions bear hardly on Indian students, and generally to give all possible assistance either to students themselves or to their parents in India. The Bureau will be in close touch with the Board of Education with its correspondents at the leading Universities and with local Committees in India.

3. The Advisory Committee will be available for consultation by students or their parents by the Educational Adviser and by the Secretary of State and will bring to the latter's notice any matter in regard to which it may desire to suggest action on his part for improving the position of Indian students. It will stand as far as possible in "loco parentis" to students whose parents are unable themselves to supervise their education. In particular its members will be ready to assist students in social matters. It is hoped that in this way they may be able to do much towards removing any feeling of friendlessness and towards providing for young Indians' social opportunities which would not otherwise be open to them.

MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have accepted the Secretary of State's invitation to serve on the Advisory Committee of which Lord Ampthill has consented to act as Chairman:—

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E.; Saiyid Ameer Ali, C.I.E.; Major N. P. Sinha, I.M.S.; retired; Mr. Kamruddin Latiff; Mr. Theodore Morison, Member of the Council of India; Pandit Bhagwandin Dube, Barrister-at-Law; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Curzon Wyllie, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER.

4. The appointment of Educational Adviser to Indian Students has been accepted by Mr. T. W. Arnold, formerly of the Indian Educational Service, who has relinquished his post of Assistant Librarian, at the India Office for the purpose. Mr. Arnold has taken up his duties and the Bureau of information is temporarily located at the India Office until suitable premises can be obtained elsewhere.

LOCAL COMMITTEES IN INDIA.

5. The Governor-General-in-Council now desires to explain the measures which after consulting local Governments he considers should be adopted in India with the object of supplementing the activities of the Central Bureau and the Advisory Committee in England. It is proposed to establish Local Committees consisting of representative European and Indian gentlemen in each province excepting Burma and the North-West Frontier Province. These Committees will be in direct communication with the Central Bureau in England. By means of this agency it is hoped that the Educational Adviser will be able to obtain all information regarding individual students which may be desired by the University or other authorities in England and thus to meet the need which has made itself felt for detailed and trustworthy information as to the position, means and character of Indian applicants.

The Committees will be sufficiently large to be representative in character, and local Governments will co-operate with the Universities in bringing them into existence. It is the intention that each Committee shall have among its members representative Indian gentlemen of good position and local reputation enjoying the confidence of the educated classes of the Province, no less than of the Government. The Government of India consider that it will be advisable to appoint to the Committees, a number of Indian gentlemen residing in the mofussil who will take a personal interest in their work and will explain their objects and advantages throughout the area in which they exercise a local influence. The Provincial Committees will be constituted by the local Governments and Administrations and the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Director of Public Instruction will be members where practicable.

FUNCTIONS OF INDIAN COMMITTEES.

The functions of the Committees will be:—

(a) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(b) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the educational, financial and social information collected by the Central Bureau in London.

(c) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start or on the behalf of their parents when they are in England. One of their minor duties will be to see that the handbook of information which will be published by the Central Bureau is kept up to date and the latter will be asked to supply from time to time to the Local Committees in India all information necessary to correct that given in the current issue of the book.

SCHEME TO BE ENFORCED FORTHWITH.

6. Local Governments and Administrations have generally accepted the above proposals and it only remains now to give effect to the scheme. The Governor-General-in-Council desires, therefore that steps may be taken as soon as possible to constitute the Local Committees. The intention is that there shall be in each province a general Committee representing the province as a whole and that where necessary, there shall also be Sub-Committees at such local centres as may be convenient. The president and members of these Committees will be selected and appointed by the local Government. As stated above these will not, for the present, apply to Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province will be represented on the Punjab Province Committee by the officer in charge of Education in the former Province. The Province of Coorg might similarly be represented on the Madras Committee. Native States who so desire will also be represented by the Political Officer of the States on the Committees at the headquarters of their respective Universities.

7. There will be a paid Secretary to each Provincial Committee who will be appointed by the local Government. It has been stated by one local Government that the services of a Secretary can be procured on an allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem. Such an arrangement may not be possible in every case and the Government of India leave it to the discretion of local Government to fix the pay of this officer subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 200 per mensem. The Provincial Committees as soon as they are constituted should place themselves in communication with the Educational Adviser to Indian Students, India Office, London.

AMERICA AND CHINESE FINANCE.

Quarter of the Loan Earmarked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

The "Tribune" of Washington states that it will be officially announced in a few days that American bankers will get one-quarter of the Hankau-Szechuan loan. Great Britain has acquiesced.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Company Gives Way.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Naval Reservists employed by the Messageries Company have decided to resume work, the Company having acceded to their terms.

TROUBLE AT TEHERAN.

Bazaars Closed.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the bazaars are closed, the merchants fearing a looting by the rabble owing to the Nationalist advance. The Police are powerless.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Bombay Improvement Trust loan was closed this morning.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

England's Innings.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Australia's first innings closed for 188 runs, Gregory contributing 46 and Ransford 45. At the drawing of stumps, England had made 88 runs for the loss of two wickets.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the Third Test Match, Jessop strained the muscles of his back while fielding and badly hurt himself. He has retired from the match.

The weather was lovely, the wicket good, and the attendance large.

England made 151 runs for five wickets, Tyldesley made 55, Sharp 61.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Sir Alexander Elliot is dead.

[Major-General Sir Alexander James Hardy Elliot, K.C.B., was the son of Admiral Sir George Elliot, and grandson of the first Earl of Minto. He entered 8th Bengal Cavalry, 1843; served in Gwalior Campaign, Battle Punjar and cavalry action (bronze star), 1843; Captain Governor-General's Body-Guard, 1844; Sultej War (wounded, medal with three clasps), 1845-46; transferred to Queen's Royal 9th Lancers, 1848; exchanged to 5th Dragoon Guards, 1851; Crimea 1854-55; A.D.C. to General Scarlett, Balaclava (despatches, wounded, and recommended Victoria Cross, medal with two clasps, Brevet of Major, Commander of Legion of Honour, Order of Medjidie, Distinguished Service Reward); A.Q.M.G. Liverpool, 1856; Brigade-Major Cavalry Brigade, Dublin, 1857; sent on special service to New Brunswick, 1863; command of Eastern District, 1865-70; A.Q.M.G. South-Western District, 1871-74; A.A.G. Aldershot, 1874; Headquarters, 1874-79; attached to late Marquis of Northampton's special mission to Spain, 1881; Curragh command and Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, 1884-85; commanded North British District, 1885-88; Colonel, 6th Dragoon Guards, 1892-1902.]

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Lajput Rai Interested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Lala Lajput Rai, was entertained at an afternoon party yesterday at the rooms of the Indian Association. A small gathering was present, among whom were Mr. A. Choudhury and Bupendranath Bose. The guest came accompanied by the latter. The party then discussed the contemplated sitting of the Congress at Lahore and other political topics and dispersed.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

End of the Struggle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

Yesterday the drivers and firemen on strike here went in a body to the office of the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway offering to resume work. They were directed to see Mr. Brock, the Loco. Superintendent. Intimation has also been received from the strikers in other centres that they are willing to resume duty.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S PROCEDURE.

Criticised in High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

In the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Alston had before him an interesting case in which the propriety of an order for the retrial of one Pragdas, passed by the Sessions Judge of Mainpuri, on 11th May 1909, was questioned. It appears that subsequent to the admission of an application in revision in the High Court the learned Sessions Judge of Mainpuri addressed a letter to the Registrar of the High Court containing criticism on the grounds of revision filed in the High Court, which letter was placed on the record of the case. Mr. Gatya Chandra Mukereami, Vakil, who represented the applicant in the revision, after arguing the case on the merits, drew the attention of his Lordship to this letter and submitted that the Sessions Judge was not entitled to address the letter to the High Court containing criticisms on the grounds taken against his order. The Sessions Judge was at liberty to instruct the law of the Court to support his order and to furnish them with any special instructions if he thought necessary. But the Magistrate or Sessions Judge acted very improperly if he took it upon himself to address a superior Court by letter in support of his own order and went out of his way to make personal attacks on a professional gentleman, doing his duty. The learned Vakil could retort, if he so liked, but as this was not the first time the Sessions Judge of Mainpuri had favoured him with similar kind attentions he thought it his duty to bring it to the notice of the Court so that this sort of thing might be stopped once for all.

Mr. Justice Alston enquired whether the learned Government Advocate, who represented the Crown, could point to any provision of law which entitled a Judge or Magistrate to address to a superior Court communication by a letter of the nature of the one sent up by the Sessions Judge of Mainpuri.

Mr. Wallach replied that he was not aware of any such provision.

Mr. Justice Alston, in delivering judgment, refered to the fact that when an appeal came on for hearing the learned Sessions Judge of Mainpuri caused his registration clerk to get a set of thumb and finger prints of Pragdas who was present in Court and passed an order directing a retrial of the case in order that the learned Sessions Judge might prove by his own evidence that the thumb impression on the face of the bond which had been pronounced to have been partially defaced corresponded with the impression of one of the thumbs of the accused. That was the order sought to be revised, and his Lordship had heard the learned Vakil for Pragdas in support of the grounds taken. The order for retrial had not been passed because of any irregularities committed by the Court of first instance nor because of any additional evidence forthcoming. The order had been made simply to enable the learned Sessions Judge to give his own evidence in the case. The Sessions Judge as such was not an expert, specially skilled in finger impressions, and he would have to satisfy any Court where he went to give evidence by answers to preliminary questions that he was such an expert before his evidence could be taken. It was difficult to see under what law the learned Sessions Judge had caused the thumb and finger prints of accused to be taken, thus making him furnish evidence against himself. The learned Sessions Judge had not acted under Section 428 Criminal Procedure Code and his order could not be supported under that section which laid down powers of an Appellate Court to take additional evidence or cause such evidence to be taken. The Sessions Judge would after proper consideration come to the conclusion that his Lordship best consulted the dignity of that office which the Sessions Judge held by setting aside the order for retrial and thus preventing him from giving that evidence which he had volunteered to give. The order for retrial would therefore be set aside and the appeal preferred by Pragdas which would be taken as undisposed of must next be considered. Mr. Justice Alston transferred Pragdas case to the High Court and proceeded to deal with it ordering notice to be served on Pragdas to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced.

As regards the letter addressed by the learned Sessions Judge of Mainpuri to the Registrar of the High Court, his Lordship had enquired of the Government Advocate whether there was any provision of law which entitled a Sessions Judge to address such letter and the learned Government Advocate had been unable to refer him to any such provision of law. His Lordship declined therefore to take any notice of the letter judicially, but he would remark that in the case of Srikant vs. the King-Emperor, reported on 2 Allahabad Law Journal, page 444, the learned counsel appearing for the Crown wanted to put forward an explanation on behalf of the Sessions Judge as to why certain remarks appeared in the judgment but he was not allowed by the Bench hearing the appeal to do so. The learned Judges (Knox and Blair, JJ.) remarking that the Sessions Judge's reasons must appear in his judgment and he was not entitled to supplement them through the mouth of counsel.

COLONEL SIR GEORGE ROOS KEPPEL.

Goes on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The Foreign Office has issued the following Press Communique:—

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos Keppel, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, N. W. F. Province, will proceed on leave for one year in November; the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, will officiate for him.

THE DOIWALLA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Further Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 2.

The Court of Enquiry on the accident on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway came on for hearing again at Dehra on Monday before Mr. Lomas, C.S., the presiding Magistrate.

Mr. Jacobson, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, was recalled and gave further evidence. The Stationmaster of Doiwalla and the Carriage Examiner were also examined at length by Mr. Percy Ball, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of the Prosecution. On Tuesday other witnesses were again examined and the evidance in chief was closed.

The Assistant Stationmaster of Doiwalla, who is one of the accused in the case, was then examined by the Magistrate at length, after which the case was adjourned.

PILOT SCHOONER SUNK NEAR BOMBAY.

In Collision with a German Liner.

A REMARKABLE accident occurred outside Bombay harbour early yesterday morning, and resulted in the total loss of Pilot schooner, No. 3, though fortunately all hands were saved. The schooner was at the Pilot station about three and-a-half miles south-west by west of the lightship, when the incoming Hansa liner "Tannenfels," which was preparing to take a pilot aboard ran into her and she sank in three minutes. The steamer struck the schooner on her port bow with a tremendous crash, and crushed in a big hole in her side. The boat immediately took a big list to port and began to sink. There were on deck Pilot Lloyd ready to put off in the jolly-boat and pilot the "Tannenfels" in, and Pilot Hooper, who was to accompany him and go ashore. The jolly-boat went adrift and four lascars who, as soon as the collision occurred, had jumped overboard, swam to her and got in. Meanwhile Pilots Lloyd and Hooper, as rapidly as they could lowered a life-boat, and the other men, who had been in their bunks came humbling up in their night clothes. Life-belts were served out to them and then the pilots and the remainder of the crew all got into this life-boat. They had rowed only thirty or forty feet from the schooner, when she went down head-foremost. The life-boat was much over-loaded carrying twenty-one people instead of ten, as she was intended to take, and a heavy wave washed clean over her, filling her and drenching all the occupants. However she reached the German steamer in safety, and put most of the men aboard. The Master, Captain Mackenzie and Pilot Hoseason with four lascars then put off again and brought in the four men, who were in the jolly-boat. The pilots, with the crew were landed late in the morning by the "Tannenfels" all of them with the exception of Hooper and Lloyd going ashore in pyjamas, the only clothing they had. Lloyd, also had little in the way of clothes, as anticipating a swim he had thrown most of them off before leaving the schooner.

There were on board the schooner at the time of the accident, the master, Captain Mackenzie, Pilots Chambers, Swan, Hoseason, Lloyd, Hooper and McMillan, and a crew of seventeen,—fifteen lascars and two servants.

The Pilot Schooner No. 2 has been sent out in place of the one which has been lost, and will cruise about in the middle station some distance from the Sunk Rock until further orders.

The Hansa Line steamer "Tannenfels," is a steel screw steamer of 5,336 tons gross and 3,466 tons nett tonnage. She was built in 1898 by Messrs. Wigham Richardson and Co., at Newcastle, her dimensions are 418 feet length, 54 feet beam, and 20·1 feet draught. She has been registered at Bremen.

MAIL STEAMER DELAYED.

As there was a pilot ready to bring her in on her arrival, the P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," carrying the home mails of the 17th instant, was delayed two and-a-half hours. She was eventually brought in by Pilot McMillan, who of course could not go out to her, until he had been landed by the "Tannenfels."

TWO ACCIDENTS IN A WEEK.

Curiously, this is the second accident to pilots, which has occurred during this week. On Monday last three of them, Pilots Sanderson, Hooper and MacMillan were in the jolly-boat, when it was capsized by a heavy sea. They were thrown into the water, where they remained for about forty-minutes before being picked up by a boat from the schooner which was not far away. They all had a fortunate escape, for it was hard work clinging to the bottom of the capsized boat in the rough water.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Port Officer:—

A Pilot Schooner lies sunk about south-west, half west of the light vessel about 3 1/2 miles distant; masts visible at low water. The Pilot service will be maintained until farther notice at the middle station, i.e., about one mile from the Sunk Rock Lighthouse.

BEARING PRESS MESSAGES.

Cash Deposit System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The following modifications in the Telegraph Rules are notified:—(1) Requiring newspapers to make a deposit in cash against bearing messages, and (2) to admit News Agencies to the same privileges as newspapers in the matter of press messages.

THE BURMA CHIEF COURT.

Temporary Puisne Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 2.

Mr. C. C. Lowis, Commissioner, Miktila Division, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. E. A. Moore. This provision is made till Mr. Justice Hartnoll returns from leave.

RAID ON THE FRONTIER.

Three Budmashes Captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that a raid occurred recently in the Khugrani country, west of Jellalabad. Some outlaws from that part of the Afghan territory attacked the village of Kaga and were successful in carrying off some loot, though three of their number were captured and sent to Kabul.

The Amir is likely to deal summarily with these offenders as he does not tolerate raiding on any part of his border.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Colonel E. Swinton Skinner, late Madras Staff Corps, is admitted to a Colonel's allowance from the 7th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. McD. Birdwood, Army Remount Department, retires from the 11th July.

Captain Simpson, 1-10th Gurkhas, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Watson, 25th Punjabis, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

The following officers are appointed to the Indian Army and are posted as stated:—

Lieutenant C. Smith, East Surrey Regiment to the 87th Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenant Blacker, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the 36th Horse.

Second-Lieutenant Maddox, Lancashire Fusiliers, to the 63rd Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Collings, Royal Irish Regiment, to the 35th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Clibborn, Royal Garrison Artillery, to the 92nd Punjabis.

Second Lieutenant Torkington, Manchester Regiment, to the 63rd Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Hyapath, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the 3rd Horse.

Lieutenant Waller, Royal Irish Rifles, to the 72nd Punjabis.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

Police Break Open a Shop.

THE hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji of Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C.S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

Mahipat Luxmon, plan-maker in the Public Works Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, produced a plan he said he had made on Thursday of certain premises in Stable Street and deposed as to its correctness.

Superintendent Sloane, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was present with the plan-maker on Thursday at Duncan Road. He with others went to the back of the premises first, and as the rain was pouring they called upon the shelters inside to open the door. They got no response, they went to the front, where they saw a mehta and several other employees. Witness asked for the key. They did not render him any assistance then. No key was produced. Subsequently he called a "punch" and the padlock on the middle door was knocked off by a workman in the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that he had the door broken open because it was raining and they wanted to get in. This was practically the only reason. The door was broken open at his request.

Was it forcibly opened?—It was forcibly opened by the workman.

At your request?—At my request to the mehta.

Witness further said that if a key had been forthcoming there would have been no necessity to break the door open.

On the 31st of May was the Dockyard watched by the Police?—Yes.

When was it first watched?—I could not tell you that.

It had been watched some time before the 31st?—No, speaking generally. Not to my knowledge. We had received certain information on which we acted.

Who was the informant?—I personally do not know his name.

Was any warning given to the Police Officers on duty at the Dockyard that certain thefts were being committed?—No. I have no personal knowledge of that.

Henry has been in the Police service for about eight years?—Must be about six years.

During that time he has performed his duties to the satisfaction of the Police authorities?—I cannot say. I don't know.

Did Fernandes make any statement to you?—No.

Did you take any statement of witnesses?—No.

You questioned and they answered?—Yes.

Did you have any conversation with Fernandes?—Yes.

Was Fernandes ever taken to your bungalow at night?—Yes.

When was that?—After his cross-examination was finished in this Court. After he was discharged as a witness.

Never taken to your bungalow before that?—No.

During the week in which he was arrested did you have any conversation with Fernandes?—Yes, I had on the evening of his arrest. I asked him one or two questions and he answered them.

Fernandes has said that he did not mention Mr. Burn's name on the first day?—'Mum' was the word with them all.

Did you have the privilege of hearing his cross-examination by us?—I had the privilege of hearing a part of it.

You still say you have no evidence to proceed against Fernandes?—Yes.

Are you saying it from your personal experience?—I am saying it from my personal experience.

A FIVE-BARRELLED QUESTION.

Mr. Binning: If Fernandes refused to give any information the first three days after his arrest and did not mention the weighing by Burn of the goods and of the packing of them, and if Fernandes has been twenty years in the Dockyard and is now next man to Burn, do you still say there are no grounds to proceed against him?

Mr. Sloane: I cannot answer a five-barrelled question.

Mr. Nicholson objected to the question on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Binning submitted that the question affected the credibility of Fernandes and also of Mr. Sloane.

His Worship remarked that Mr. Sloane's opinion about a person, who was not a party in the case, could be no evidence.

Mr. Binning submitted that Mr. Sloane was an expert as the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and his evidence therefore on this point was admissible.

His Worship held this evidence inadmissible.

Chaya Goma was further cross-examined by Mr. Binning.

Mr. Binning: Were you very much in a state of nervousness during the week of your arrest?

Witness: No.

Mr. Binning: When you were put in the witness-box did you know that the Police were not going to proceed against you?

Witness first answered "yes" and then answered "no." He then said that he only came to know of it, when he was discharged. The evidence he had given was true, and he had stated to the Police at the time of arrest all the facts he stated to this Court. His first statement was made in the Police Office immediately after his arrest. He did not know if his statement was taken down. He had made statements both at the Two Tanks where he was arrested and at the Commissioner of Police's Office. In those statements he had told the Police that Henry had pointed out the "karkhana" to him. He did not notice anybody taking down his statement at any time. Henry showed him the "karkhana" on the Duncan Road ten or fifteen days prior to the incident. This was between twelve and one in the day. Witness met Henry at Two Tanks, where he was told to go by Burns who told him it was his "karkhana".

Witness further said that Willis was not present, when the cart was loaded. Dasrath was present then and took a gate pass from Burn.

"NOT A CHILD."

Mr. Binning: You have been instructed to say practically all that you have said here to-day?—Witness: No; I am not a child.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson, witness said that the cart was loaded about twenty-six paces away from Burn's office. He did the loading with other men. Fernandes was standing in a shed at the time. Witness did not speak to Fernandes or Burn. When Burn gave the order on Saturday to load the cart, witness, Fernandes and three other persons were present. Fernandes and Burn were standing together and talking when the cart was being loaded. Both Augustus Fernandes and Burn told him that the cart was to be taken to Our "Karkhana." This they told him after the cart was loaded, and was passing at a little distance from them. He had not mentioned Augustus Fernandes' name to the Police, because he was not questioned about him.

Why did you not tell the Police that Fernandes also had told you to take the cart to the "karkhana?"—I simply told the Police that I was told to take the cart to the "karkhana."

Witness further said that he believed the cart left the Dockyard between half-past eleven and a quarter to twelve. He had been to the "karkhana" thrice, once with Henry, on the second occasion with Willis and the third time when he was arrested. On the second occasion he went with a cart loaded with casks containing brass and copper. On this second occasion, when he went to the "karkhana" he did not tell anybody that he was coming back with more goods.

The further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE activity of the wheat export trade may be judged from the fact that receipts of the North-Western Railway were fifteen lakhs last week as compared with eleven lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JUNE 18. (PARIS, JUNE 19.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The English Church Pageant at Fulham was opened last week by the Primate.

Election Intelligence.—Lord Hugh Cecil is to be invited to accept nomination for the representation of Oxford University at the expiry of the present Parliament. At a meeting of the Marylebone Constitutional Union on Monday a resolution adverse to Lord Robert Cecil was defeated by 78 to 64 votes.

English Memorial to Coquelin.—The memorial to Coquelin aine, to be presented by English actors and actresses, to the Comedie-Francaise, will consist of a bronze shrine containing a figure of fame.

Imperial Press Conference.—On Friday the delegates to the Conference visited Aldershot, where they witnessed field-day operations in the Pirbright Valley, and attended an official Government banquet at the Grafton Galleries. On Saturday they were present at a review of the Home and Atlantic Fleets arranged in their honour at Spithead. In all 144 warships were assembled. On Monday the delegates started on a provincial tour, visiting Oxford on Tuesday.

Imperial South African Association.—Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of this Association, and Lord Curzon was among the speakers.

International Horse Show.—The coaching "Marathon" on Monday was won by Mr. Vanderbilt's Venture.

Ireland.—A disorderly meeting of the Dublin Corporation took place on Monday.

London.—The Budget was discussed at Tuesday's meeting of the County Council.

Mr. Shackleton.—Mr. Shackleton arrived at Dover on Saturday on his return from his South Polar expedition. He was entertained at luncheon by the Royal Societies' Club on Tuesday and made an interesting speech.

Parliament.—The debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill was brought to an end last week, when the amendment for the rejection of the measure was defeated by 366 votes to 209. At Friday's sitting two Scottish Bills were advanced. On Monday the Home Office Vote was passed in Committee of Supply. On Tuesday resolutions allocating time to the remaining stages of the Housing Bill and Irish Land Bill were carried. The Labour Exchanges Bill was read a second time on Wednesday without a division.

The Budget.—Mr. Walter Long announces the formation of a Protest League. A special movement has also been started against the new land taxes. Mr. Lloyd-George has received a deputation representing the Irish licensed trade, and held out the hope of some concessions to meet their views.

The Late Senior Wrangler.—The results of the Mathematical Tripos were announced—for the last time under the old regulations—at Cambridge University on Tuesday morning. The Senior Wrangler is Mr. P. J. Daniell, of Trinity College.

The Prince and Princess in the West.—During their tour in Cornwall last week the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the tin mines.

The Welsh Eisteddfod.—The Welsh National Eisteddfod was opened on Tuesday morning in London. Mr. Balfour delivered an address on that day, and Mr. Asquith, who was interrupted by female suffragists, spoke on Wednesday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The "Dreadnought" fund has reached over £77,000.

Canada.—Our Ottowa correspondent says the recent speeches of British statesmen on the defence question have created a profound impression in the Dominion. The International Council of Women on Wednesday opened a meeting in Toronto.

New Zealand.—The House of Representatives has unanimously approved the Government's offer of assistance to the British Navy. The Legislative Council on Tuesday confirmed the offer. Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday.

South Africa.—The result of the "referendum" in Natal on the question of union was announced on Saturday. There were 11,121 votes in favour of the Act and 3,701 against it—a majority of 7,420 for union. It is reported that General Botha desires Dr. Jameson to be the first Premier of United South Africa. At the opening of the Natal Parliament on Wednesday, the Governor referred in his speech to the large majority in favour of union. Parliament will reassemble after the delegates return from England.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—The Senate has passed the woollen schedule and the free list. Our Washington correspondent says that the President expects that the Tariff Bill, in its final shape, will reduce rates to at least the level of the Dingley tariff, if not lower.

Mr. Bryan.—It is announced that Mr. Bryan intends to seek a seat in the Senate.

The Sugar Trust.—Our New York correspondent says this trust may be the object of another prosecution.

Italian Secret Societies.—The Police have discovered a secret Sicilian organization called the Society of the Banana.

Taxation of Corporations.—President Taft has addressed to Congress a special message recommending a tax of 2 per cent. on the net incomes of corporations, and also advocating an amendment of the Constitution to confer on the Federal Government the power to levy income-tax without any apportionment of the proceeds among the several States of the Union.

FOREIGN.

Brazil.—Dr. Penna, the President, died on Monday.

China.—In consequence of a protest by the United States Government the Chinese Government has decided not to ratify the agreement entered into by representatives of British, French, and German banks for a loan for the construction of the Hankan-Szechuan Railway.

France.—A shock of an earthquake was experienced in Southern France on Friday night. It was most severe in the Bouches-du-Rhone, but extended over a very wide area. Fifty-five lives are known to have been lost, and a great amount of damage has been done. Our Paris correspondent furnishes some details of the Tariff Bill which has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies. The debate on the Bill was opened on Tuesday.

Germany.—Our Berlin correspondent describes the trend of German newspaper comment on British defence discussions. The British Church visitors were on Monday received in the New Palace at Potsdam by the Emperor, who showed them great cordiality and expressed the hope that the visit would tend to promote good feeling between two great kindred nations. In the Reichstag in Berlin on Wednesday the debate on the new financial proposals of the Government was opened by Prince Bulow, who reviewed the negotiations on the subject with the different parties, and said he had refused the active co-operation of no party. He adhered to the succession duty, and declined to uphold taxes which would seriously injure trade and intercourse. Herr von Sydow, Secretary for the Imperial Treasury, and Herr Bassermann (National Liberal) also spoke, and the debate was adjourned.

Morocco.—Our correspondent at Fez reports discontent with the present regime, and says there is every sign of an approaching crisis. Mulai Hafid refuses to accept the advice of his Viziers, and trusts entirely to his own indisputable energy and to the continuance of his good luck.

Persia.—Further disorders have occurred in which the Russian Consul-General was fired at. A Turco-Persian conflict is reported in which

of Milan" for the nation, and contributed 100 guineas towards a reserve fund for meeting sudden emergencies.

Naval and Military.—Lord Charles Beresford will, says our Parliamentary correspondent, presently issue to the country a manifesto with regard to the condition of the Navy and the state of naval defence—Major-General Douglas Haig is to be the new Chief of the Staff in India.—The King's Colonials have undertaken to serve on mobilization in any part of the globe.

Shipping.—The Cunard steamer "Slavonia," bound from New York to the Mediterranean, stranded last week on the south-west of Flores Island. The passengers were taken off by two vessels which arrived in response to wireless messages asking for help.

Sporting.—The King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, with His Majesty's guests from Windsor Castle, went to Ascot in the customary State procession on Tuesday morning, and witnessed several of the races. The Gold Vase was won by Lord Falmouth's Amadis and the Ascot Stakes by Mr. L. Robinson's Rushcutter. On Wednesday the race for the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Mr. A. Bailey's Dark Ronald, and the Coronation Stakes by the King's Princesse de Galles. His Majesty was again present.—Owing to rain on Saturday a number of cricket matches had to be left drawn. At Bath the Australians gained a narrow victory over Somerset by two wickets. Gloucestershire beat Northamptonshire at Gloucester by 25 runs. At Bournemouth, Surrey beat Hampshire by ten wickets. By the same margin Leicestershire defeated Notts at Leicester. Lancashire beat Sussex at Manchester by three wickets. At Coventry on Tuesday Derbyshire beat Warwickshire by six wickets.—The second Test Match ended at Lord's on Wednesday in a remarkable and unexpected fashion. The Englishmen were out for 121, and 41 wanted for victory were made by the Australians at the cost of one wicket. There was another sensational finish at Tonbridge, where Kent, who only required 166 runs to beat Worcestershire and had nine wickets to fall, were all dismissed for an additional 58, leaving Worcestershire the winners by 108. Barrows took seven wickets for 37 runs. This is Kent's first defeat in the championship competition. At Northampton, Surrey beat Northamptonshire by two wickets, thanks entirely to a brilliant not-out innings of 144 by Hayes. At Sheffield, the match between Yorkshire and Sussex was drawn.—The open golf championship was won last week by J. H. Taylor. The contest for the open championship of France was decided at Versailles on Wednesday, when J. H. Taylor, the holder, again proved successful with an aggregate of 293. J. Braid was second with 294.

Obituary.—Colonel A. S. Cameron, V.C. ; Sir Daniel Cooper; Field-Marshal Sir F. Haines ; and Rear-Admiral J. S. Hudson.—"Times."

THE KING AND TERRITORIALS.

Presentation of Colours.

IMPOSING CEREMONY.

London, June 19.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, will present colours to one hundred and eight units of his Territorial Army on the East Lawn, Windsor Castle, to-day. Distinguished officers, leading members of both Houses of Parliament, and Imperial Press delegates will witness the splendid and imposing ritual of the consecration and presentation of the colours. Nothing that can add brilliance to the ceremony will be wanting.

With it the climax of the Territorial movement is rendered. The great honour which the King is personally bestowing upon his soldiers is a mark of his special interest in the new force that has been created to replace the Volunteers.

In 1907 Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army Bill was passed providing for a force of 300,000. For many months it made slow headway, but in February, at the request of Lord Esher, the "Daily Mail" made a special appeal in London for men. It sought to raise 11,400 additional recruits. How nobly the young men of London answered within three weeks is familiar to all. The men were found. As a direct result of the "Daily Mail's" appeal there was a great increase in recruiting in the provinces as well as in London.

No unit which has not reached 75 per cent. of its normal strength is eligible to receive its colours from his Majesty. The regiments which send detachments to Windsor to-day are twelve yeomanry battalions, which will be presented with guidons, and ninety-six infantry battalions, which will receive colours. Each infantry battalion carries usually the King's flag and regimental colours.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The King supervised the final preparations for the ceremony on the East Lawn. A tent has been erected near the terrace from which the members of the Royal party will view the spectacle.

The King and Queen will, at about 3-30 p.m., proceed to the East Terrace and pass down the flight of steps erected a few years ago to the lawn. Among those expected to be present are Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princes of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, Prince Francis of Teck, Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, the Princess of Pless, Prince Murat, and many of the guests at the Castle.

The other spectators will include the chief members of both Houses of Parliament, the chief officers of the County Territorial Associations, Imperial Press delegates, the Military Knights of Windsor in full uniform, many distinguished officers, and some of the chief residents in the district. Most of these will occupy positions on the terrace overlooking the lawn. The members of the English Press invited to be present will occupy a special enclosure on the lawn looking towards the Castle. Owing to restricted space, the number of onlookers will not be so large as that of the troops on parade.

Besides 604 officers and 1,765 men from the Territorials, the following troops take part in the ceremony: 1st Life Guards, 1st Irish Guards, officers, corporal-majors, and colour-sergeants from the Household Troops ; massed bands and drums of the Brigade of Guards, and the pipers of the Scots Guards, making over three thousand in all. The Life Guards and Irish Guards will keep the ground. Colonel Wingham, 1st Life Guards, will command the parade and Lieut-Colonel Nugent, 1st Irish Guards, will command.

The Life Guards and Irish Guards in review order will march up to the Castle through the streets of Windsor shortly before two o'clock. The massed bands will follow. They will occupy fifty yards facing the saluting base. From 2 to 3-30 the lawn will be mass of moving colour as the troops form up. The Territorials will be marshalled round three sides of the lawn, leaving the vacant side next the terrace for the King.

His Majesty will be received with a Royal salute on his arrival at 3-30, and then the consecration of the colours will begin the bands playing a voluntary.

The soldiers' altar consists of the stacked drums of the Guards. This portion of the ceremony, conducted by Bishop Taylor Smith and his assistants, will be very impressive. Then the colour parties defile before the King, who hands the officers of the Yeomanry their guidons and the foot battalions their colours. The band meantime will play a selection.

When the last colour party has reached its place the general salute follows and another Royal salute marks the departure of the King.

Several of the detachments from Scotland and the North and West of England arrived in London yesterday. Some stayed overnight at the Manchester Hotel, others at the Chelsea Barracks. All these with other detachments reaching London this morning proceed either to Waterloo or Paddington at 10-45 a.m., and arrive at Windsor at 11-38, but as early as 8 a.m. detachments will arrive at Windsor direct from their centres and all the morning the castle town will be a buzz of marching troops.

The detachments proceed to the rest camp off the Datchet road, and inside the Royal grounds here the public will see the colours under a bayonetted guard. The camp includes all kinds of accommodation for the men and their accoutrements, including ambulances and refreshment tents.

The men will all have about two hours' rest before departing for the assembly place, east of the East Lawn at two o'clock.

By command of the King, an Imperial Service Medal has been presented to Mr. Joseph Holt, Coventry's oldest postman, for long and faithful service. The recipient served nearly thirty years, and during that time the population of the city has risen from 37,670 to 91,000.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DANGEROUS MATCHES.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 11, Sir Charles Dilke asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Government of India have considered the advantage of adhesion to the Berne International Convention of September 26th, 1906, concerning dangerous phosphorus and poisonous matches and, if not, whether inquiry will be made as to the possibility of the adhesion of India.

Mr. Hobhouse : The Secretary of State for India is not aware that the Government of India have considered the matter, but will inquire and will ask for an expression of their views.

THE STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY AND QUETTA.

Capt. Murray asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the entrance examination for the Staff College, Camberley, is held in London for officers at home stations and in India and other stations abroad as may be necessary; and, if so, whether he will consider the advisability of so altering the regulations as to permit of the entrance examination for the Staff College, Quetta, being held, not only in India, as at present, but in London and in India simultaneously.

Mr. Hobhouse : The Secretary of State will refer the matter to the Government of India for consideration.

PAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

On Monday, June 14, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the pay of civil engineers in the Public Works Department has been increased since February of last year, while no increase has been granted to the Royal Engineers in the Department ; and whether he will consider the advisability of increasing the pay of the Royal Engineers in a similar degree.

Mr. Hobhouse : The question of the pay to be drawn in future by Royal Engineer officers serving in the Indian Public Works Department is under the consideration of the Government of India. The Secretary of State is awaiting a despatch on the subject.

THE ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN BENGAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he can give the House any information regarding the recent anarchist outrage in Bengal.

Mr. Hobhouse : The information received by the Secretary of State as to the outrage to which the hon. member is understood to refer, is to the following effect. One Gobesh, who is a witness for the prosecution in certain cases of stabbing and attempted dacoity, in which members of a political association are thought to be implicated, is being kept under police protection at Dacca. On June 2 his house in the Faridpore district was fired on, and on the following night his brother was murdered by four men, who after shooting him outside the house overtook him and stabbed him in the court-yard, and finally forced the door of the room where he took refuge and dragged him out, shooting and stabbing him. The deceased's mother and sister-in-law were present and attempted resistance. The murderers escaped but it is hoped that it will be possible to identify them.

THE DEPORTATION OF INDIANS.

Mr. Gwynn asked the Under Secretary for India whether he could say how many of the nine Indian gentlemen undergoing deportation were confined in gaols ; what were their names ; and in what gaols were they.

Mr. Hobhouse : All the persons referred to are detained in gaols. Their names are : Sobodh Chandra Mullick, Manaranjan Guha Thakurta, Krishto Kumar Mitra, Sachindra Prosad Bose, Shamsunder Chakravarti, Aswini Kumar Dutt, Satish Chandra Chatterji, Pulin Behari Das, Bhupesh Chandra Nag. The names of the gaols in which they are respectively detained were given in reply to a question asked by the hon. member for the Newbury Division on Feb. 23.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary for India whether any fresh powers had recently been conferred upon the Criminal Investigation Department ; and what steps his Majesty's Government were taking in consequence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins' condemnation of police methods to protect the liberties of British subjects in India from police invasion.

Mr. Hobhouse : The police officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have the same powers as other police officers in India, and no powers beyond those have been conferred upon them. As regards the second part of the question, I would refer the hon. member to the statement I made in reply to several questions on June 7.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the fact that on Wednesday last leave was unanimously given by the House to bring in a Bill to amend in important particulars the regulations under which the Executive in India was authorised to deport British subjects without charge or trial ; and whether he would bring to the notice of the Government of India the suggested amendments.

Mr. Hobhouse : A copy of the Bill will be sent to the Government of India in the course of ordinary routine. The Secretary of State is not prepared to take any action in advance of a mature decision of Parliament.

Mr. Rees asked whether the hon. gentleman would also inform the Indian Government that practically every Bill introduced in the House received a first reading.

Mr. Kilbride asked whether the House was to understand that "to deport" as used by members on the front bench, meant "to put in gaol."

There was no answer.

THE NEW REFORM ACT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he can say when the provisions of the new Reform Act are likely to be put in operation in Bengal.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is unable at present to give any definite answer as to the date at which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act will take effect in Bengal, but the Government of India have the matter under consideration, and will publish the regulations as soon as possible.

THE NATIVE STATE OF MANDI.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the uprising of the zemindars which resulted in the overthrow and imprisonment of the State officials in the Native State of Mandi ; whether, previous to this, the zemindars had repeatedly petitioned the Punjab Government to protect them against the corruption and maladministration prevailing in the State ; and whether he will cause an official inquiry to be made into the whole circumstances which led to the rebellion.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject. He has asked the Government of India to furnish a report.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he has any information about the Midnapore case as to whether, in the police inquiry, every arrest was promptly reported to a magistrate and within the maximum period of twenty-four hours; whether the requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to remands of accused persons to police custody were observed in the inquiry by the magistrate and whether the inquiry ordered by the Secretary of State in Council will ascertain whether in matters concerned with the liberty of the subject justice was administered according to law.

Mr. Hobhouse : The Secretary of State has at present no information on the points raised in the first two questions. Full reports of the case are on their way from India. The inquiry which has been ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (not by the Secretary of State in Council) will no doubt cover the whole conduct of the case.

SALE OF LIQUORS AND DRUGS IN MADRAS.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the province of Madras rose from £1,274,139 in 1905-1906 to £1,699,830 in 1908-1909, and that a further increase of £66,660 is estimated for the current year; whether there has been, since 1906-1907, an increase in the number of shops for the sale of country liquor in proportion to the population whether he is aware that the sales per shop rose from 138 gallons in terms of proof strength in 1906-1907 to 152 gallons per shop in 1907-1908; and whether in view of the increased consumption which these figures indicate, he can state what measures the government intend to adopt in order to check the further spread of the drinking habit.

Mr. Hobhouse: The facts are as stated by the honourable member. They indicate a serious increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquor in the Madras Presidency. The Secretary of State is informed that Madras Government has taken steps since October last to reduce the number of shops, to raise the duty on country spirit, and to discourage the consumption of strong liquor. An inquiry into the number and location of liquor shops has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Committee. The reduction contemplated will represent one-tenth of the shops open in 1907-1908.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE, &c.

On Thursday, June 17, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the police who have been engaged in the Midnapore, Barrah, and Nattore cases were natives of India; whether the unfavourable comments by the courts upon the conduct of such police referred only to their conduct in cases with reference to which such unfavourable comments were made; and whether he has any official information showing that the superior British officers of police have suborned their native subordinates to fabricate false evidence in order to the unjust conviction of their fellow countrymen.

Mr. Hobhouse : So far as the Secretary of State is aware the answers to the first two questions are in the affirmative; the answer to the third is in the negative.

THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he can state what is the composition of the Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to inquire into the methods of the Criminal Investigation Department of Police in that province ; and whether any unofficial or Indian members have been appointed on that Commission.

Mr. Hobhouse : The inquiry is into the conduct of the police in the Midnapore case, not into the methods of the Criminal Investigation Department. The Secretary of State has as yet no information as to the points raised except that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division will have charge of the inquiry.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam has appointed any commission to inquire into the methods of the Criminal Investigation Department of Police in that province, as disclosed in the recent judicial decisions of the High Court in the Burrah dacoity case, the Nattore mail robbery case, the Comillah shooting case, and other recent cases.

Mr. Hobhouse : The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered an inquiry into the conduct of the police in the Burrah case ; so far as the Secretary of State is aware, no special inquiry has been instituted in regard to the other cases mentioned.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that Inspector Chandra Kanta Dam was employed in 1907 in the Comillah shooting case in which the conduct of the police was censured by the High Court, and that it was given in evidence by Mr. Ryland, district superintendent of police, in that case that he had previously been degraded by extorting a confession from an accused person ; whether he is aware that the same officer was employed this year in the Burrah dacoity case, in which his conduct was again unfavourably commented on in the High Court ; whether this officer is now in the service of the Criminal Investigation Department ; and whether Inspector Chandra Kanta Dam was employed in collecting any of the evidence upon which any of the nine Bengali gentlemen, who were imprisoned in December last without charge or trial, were deported.

Mr. Hobhouse : The Secretary of State has no information as to the employment of the officer mentioned in the question. The Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam has directed an inquiry into the Barrah case.

INDIAN PROSECUTIONS FOR SEDITION.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary for India : Whether the Secretary of State had had his attention called to the fact that under a return of prosecutions for seditious speeches and writings in India, it appeared that sentences of upwards of 160 years' imprisonment, in the aggregate, and fines to the amount of over Rs. 15,000 had been inflicted upon more than sixty journalists, printers, and others ; whether most of these sentences had been passed by magistrates who were not barristers and who had had no practical legal experience ; and, if so, whether he would consider the desirability of taking steps in the matter.

Mr. Hobhouse : The Secretary of State is aware of the particulars contained in the return. The sentences referred to have been passed by duly-constituted courts, presided over by officers who have received legal training and had much practical experience in the administration of criminal justice ; and they have in all cases been subject to appeal to the High Courts, on which barrister judges have had the opportunity of reviewing the decisions and the sentences imposed. The Secretary of State does not consider that any action in the matter is desirable.

Mr. Morrell : Is there any ground for stating that the ordinary process of law is no longer adequate ?

Mr. Hobhouse : I believe that there is no ground for the statement.

Mr. Morrell : Then that statement was made by Lord Morley.

Mr. Rees: Is there any ground for the assumption that civilian judges and magistrates are in any way inferior to barrister judges and magistrates ?

Mr. Hobhouse : That is a large question, and certainly it is a matter of opinion and not of fact.

Mr. Mackarness : Was not one of the cases that of a man who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for criticising the system of education in Egypt ?

Mr. Hobhouse : I am not familiar with every individual case.

Sir H. Cotton : There is no appeal to the High Court in the majority of these cases.

THE BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the British subjects who have been recently acquitted by the High Court of Calcutta in the Barrah dacoity case were proceeded against under the new Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908; and, if so, whether they were allowed to be present at the hearing before the magistrate of the police charges against them or whether any opportunity was given them before being committed for trial of confuting those charges.

Mr. Hobhouse ; The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The accused were present at the hearing before the magistrate.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State rof India : Whether the assistant-surgeons in the General Hospital and the Eye Hospital, Madras, are given no opportunity of performing major operations; and whether this work is confined exclusively to members of the Indian Medical Service.

Mr. Hobhouse : The Secretary of State has no information on the subject, but it is to be presumed that, in the interests of the patients, operations of importance are entrusted to those surgeons who are best qualified to perform them. The Secretary of State will inquire.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether, in pursuance of the scheme of reform outlined in the paper lately presented to Parliament, Indian medical men, not belonging to the Indian medical service will be appointed to such posts as those of surgeon-general, professor in the medical colleges, physician or surgeon in Government hospitals, chemical examiner, sanitary commissioner and the like, or whether it is proposed to appoint native Indians only to posts of minor importance.

Mr. Hobhouse : The title of surgeon-general implies membership of the Indian Medical Service ; as regard the other classes of posts mentioned, the hon. member will see from the published correspondence to which he refers that the policy laid down by the Secretary of State contemplates a gradual extension, without restriction as to posts, of the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India. The extent to which this policy can be carried into effect and the particular posts to which it can be applied must necessarily depend largely on the qualifications found in the independent medical profession from which it is intended that vacancies shall be filled.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN PRODUCTS, &c.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Government of India and the India Office have for many years past given a preference to Indian products and manufactures wherever possible ; and, if not, whether the Secretary of State will consider the propriety of addressing the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. Hobhouse : The regulations laid down by the Government of India have provided for many years past that every consideration should be given to Indian products and manufactures, wherever this could be done without disadvantage to the State.

THE TSAR AND KAISER.

Contretemps of the Meeting.

EMPERORS' TOASTS.

London, June 19.

The Tsar and the Kaiser have met and parted after an exchange of courtesies in their respective yachts. These courtesies as well as the speeches by both Emperors conform to all the precedents. None of the political prophets have yet found light or leading from the Emperors' public utterances.

Whatever its results, the meeting was in some way curious. Thus the Kaiser is stated to have presented the Tsar with a set of jewelled harness, a gift in which certain fervent politicians have already discerned a "sinister symbolism" ; and the Czar (according to the "Berliner Tageblatt") caused his orchestra to play the "Hymn to Aegir," the words of which were written by the Kaiser to the music of Prince Philip zu Eulenberg—once—but no longer—his trusted confident and counsellor.

RUSSIAN SATISFACTION.

St. Petersburg. June 18.

Russian official circles display great satisfaction with the incidents of the Emperors' meeting, which they say has fulfilled all expectations.

Officially, little importance is given to the shelling of the English steamer "Woodburn" by a Russian warship near Bjorkoe. The Russian authorities will make due apology for what is officially described as a "regrettable misunderstanding."

The St. Petersburg Press to-day does not even mention the meeting of the Emperors, a fact which affords further proof, of the unpopularity of the event.

DEPARTURE OF THE KAISER.

St. Petersburg, June 18.

The Tsar took luncheon on board the German Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" to-day. Subsequently the German Emperor, having bidden farewell to the Emperor Nicholas, sailed for home, accompanied by the German escorting warships.

GILDED HARNESS.

Berlin, June 18.

In official quarters the Imperial meeting is described as having taken the exact course anticipated. Its "cordiality left nothing to be desired," and its one object—"that of publicly reaffirming traditional friendly relations"—is believed to have been fully realised.

The Kaiser presented the Tsar with gilt and jewel studded harness embelished with the Russian and German arms.

Events will show, say the local wiseacres, if the selection of harness as a token of the war lord's esteem has any sinister meaning.

IMPERIAL COMPLIMENTS.

Reval, June 18.

The Emperor Nicholas proposed the health of the German Emperor in the following words:—

"I rejoice to be able to greet your Majesty in our midst, to bid your Majesty welcome, and to reciprocate the hospitality which was extended to me two years ago at Swinemunde, which is reckoned among my most precious memories.

"I take advantage of this auspicious opportunity to assure your Majesty that I cherish the sincere and unchanging wish ever to maintain the traditional relations of hearty friendship and mutual trust which have always united our two houses, and the cultivation of which I strongly desire not merely as a pledge of the good relations of our two countries, but also of general peace."

The Emperor William replied in the following terms:—

"The very amiable words which your Majesty has just addressed to me have deeply touched me.

"I thank your Majesty for them, and at the same time express my profound gratitude to your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress for the very hearty reception which has once more been accorded to me on board the 'Standart.'

"Like your Majesty I see with joy in the reception, a new and valuable conformation of the close and sincere friendship which unites our persons and our houses.

"I see in it at the same time a fresh conformation of the traditional relationship, cordial frendship, and confidence which equally corresponding to the manifold interests and thoroughly peaceful sentiments of our countries, exist between our Governments.

"I drink to the health of your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress and the whole Imperial family as well as to the prospering of the Russian Empire in the paths which the high wisdom of your Majesty has marked out for it."

DAMAGED STEAMER.

SHELLED FOR TRYING TO AVOID A COLLISION.

Viborg (Finland) June 18, 10 p.m.

I have just returned from a visit to the scene of the Emperors' meeting in the Standart roadstead, says the correspondent of the "Daily Mail." The Kaiser took his departure at four o'clock this afternoon, the lovely bays and islands echoing the cheers and salutes from the warships as the Hohenzollern steamed away. The Tsar lunched with the German Emperor in the Hohenzollern.

I found that the British steamer Woodburn, which was shelled on Wednesday night, had left for the Tyne. Her Finnish pilot, Matti Heikkilæ, told me the whole story of the accident.

The Woodburn weighed anchor at 7 p.m., her moorning-place being close to the Russian warships. She proceeded slowly down the proper channel, and had passed half-way down the lines of warships when a torpedo-boat suddenly appeared almost under her bow.

To avoid a collision the Woodburn backed, and in so doing swung round till her nose pointed toward the Tsar's yacht, which was lying half a mile away. A sharp warning was shouted from the torpedo-boat, which immediately afterwards fired three blank shots.

A destroyer lying close by then opened fire with shell, at least seven shots being fired altogether. A four-inch shell, apparently from one of the cruisers, struck the Woodburn, smashing a hatchway, destroying the winches and a steampipe, and penetrating to the engine-room. A sailor was struck in the leg by a fragment of shell.

Clouds of steam arose and enshrouded the vessel. She backed and cast anchor. A great number of Russian officials hastened on board, and rated the captain for having turned toward the Imperial yacht. Captain Robertson protested against the outrage. The wounded sailor was taken to the hospital at Vibarg by the Russian torpedo-boat, and Woodburn had repaired and was able to proceed at noon yesterday.

This afternoon I sailed among the warships in a fighting beat. All the Russian officers refuse to explain the shelling of the Woodburn.

BRITISH STEAMER FIRED ON.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Stockholm, Thursday.

A telegram from Helsingfors says :—

"As a British cargo steamer was this morning passing Pitkepaasi Bay, where the Russian Imperial Squadron is lying, the latter fired on the steamer, first a blank charge and five seconds later two shells. The shots penetrated five bulkheads, destroyed a boiler, and wounded an engineer in the leg. The steamer had a pilot on board, and was accompanied by a torpedo-boat.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Later).

A further telegram received here gives the name of the British steamer which was fired upon by ships in the Russian Imperial Squadron as "Wootburg" (? Woodburn).

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

According to reports received here late this evening, a British cargo steamer has been fired on off Abo by a Russian torpedo-boat. One man was seriously wounded and three slightly.

London, June 18.

Last night Mr, John Whitfield, of Blyth, head of the firm of Messrs. Whitfield, and Co., shipowners, Newcastle, received from Captain Robertson master of the company's steamer "Woodburn," a cablegram from Fredrickshamn, dated 4-50 p.m., June 17, stating that while the "Woodburn" was leaving Fredrickshamn she was fired into by a Russian torpedo-boat. The deck steam pipes were blown away, the vessel was holed through the bulwarks and stokehold casing, and one of the fireman named Boyne was shot in the leg. The vessel put back into Fredrichshamn for repairs, and the injured fireman was sent to Wyborg Hospital.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Baltic Meeting.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times," writing on June 14, says : Rumour has it that the particular object of the German Emperor's mediation with the Tsar on behalf of Austria-Hungary will be to promote a visit of the Tsar to the Emperor Francis Joseph. How far this rumour is well founded or is a mere product of idle speculation it is impossible to judge, but, unless the Tsar's feelings towards the Austrian Emperor have become much more cordial of late, or gained warmth under the genial influence of the Emperor William, it seems scarcely probable that the alleged object will be immediately attained. The Russian and Austrian Emperors have met thrice—once at Vienna, on the occasion of the Czar's visit of accession in the autumn of 1896 ; a second time at St. Petersburg, in April, 1897, when, under the influence of Prince Bismarck's revelation of the former secret Russo-German treaty of reinsurance against Austria-Hungary, the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Goluchowski concluded the Austro-Russian agreement in regard to the Balkans ; and a third time at Schonbrunn and Murzsteg, as the beginning of October, 1903, when the agreement of 1897 took final shape in the Murzsteg programme of reforms for Macedonia. The present tension between Austria-Hungary and Russia began when Baron von Aehrenthal departed from the basis of the Murzsteg programme by applying for the Novi Bazar Railway concession, without the knowledge or consent of Russia, in the winter of 1907-8. It is not easy to perceive for the moment a new basis of Austro-Russian agreement such as would require the bestowal of a sanction so solemn as that of a fresh meeting between the two Emperors.

The meeting between the German and Russian Emperors is discussed in a tone of complacent reserve by the "Fremdenblatt," the accredited organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. "For our part," it writes, "we can only greet with sympathy a fresh demonstration of friendly neighbourliness that exists between Russia and our ally the German Empire. The meeting does not portend a change of politics but it does mean that the two monarchs wish to cultivate their personal relations with a view to a good understanding between their empires. It is improbable that the present meeting is any more intended to promote extensive plans than was the meeting at Swinemunde two years ago, especially as it will be followed by visits to the President of the French Republic and to the King of England. No new orientation of European politics will be attempted in Finnish waters ; but," concludes the "Fremdenblatt," "the meeting of the two Emperors and of the statesmen who accompany them will certainly exercise a clarifying effect which will be very welcome from our standpoint also.

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a "feuilleton" arguing that Russia must, in the event of an Anglo-German conflict, preserve strict neutrality, both from motives of self-interest and because Germany chivalrously stood by while Russia was involved in the war in the Far East.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

A semi-official telegram to the "Cologne Gazette" replies as follows to the suggestion that German calculations have been disturbed by the speeches of Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Haldane :—

"England is a grown-up nation which must know what naval armaments are good for it, In Germany people object to what underlies these armaments—the "substratum" of unjustified mistrust of Germany—but there is not the slightest disposition to interfere with her naval armaments. So far as we are concerned England can build as many "Dreadnoughts" as she likes without our feeling any patriotic uneasiness ("Beklemmungen") in consequence."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" (says a "Daily Mail" message), commenting on the Imperial Press Conference under the heading, "The Rising Flood," says:—"Burdened with other troubles, the German public has not yet fully recognised the danger of the rising flood of British opinion. The sceptical reserve Germany is observing is not enough because it avoids excited discussion ; yet it is pernicious in that only a clear perception of the situation can lead to remedial measures—namely, negotiation on the question of naval armaments. We may, of course, still hope that a bloody clash of arms between us and the English will be avoided but the antics of the peace-visitors and their compliments contribute precious little to that end."

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" publishes an angry attack on Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey. It declares that Lord Rosebery uttered a "downright untruth" when he declared that Germany's twenty-five million pounds of new taxes were for "warlike preparations."

The "Rhenish Westphalian Gazette," the organ of the steel, iron, and coal magnates, warns Germany to be prepared for war with England. Among the arrangements the journal recommends is a "neutrality treaty" between German South-West Africa and British South Africa "which the feelings of the Dutch population ought to make possible." The journal adds : "Of course, neither we nor any sensible person in Germany wants war with England, but we must reckon with such a possibility. Does not our entire naval policy reckon with such a possibility."

The annual general meeting at Potsdam on June 14 of the Province of Brandenburg section of the Navy League sent a telegram to the Emperor declaring that Berliners and Bandenburgers, with their ancient fidelity, promised to agitate for the development of the fleet with untiring endeavours, in order that it might serve as a mighty instrument for the protection of the Fatherland and the maintenance of peace. The President of the League, Admiral von Koester, in the course of a speech, said :

"We are in the act of taking our place as the second strongest of the European nations at sea. Let us strive to keep this position. We must keep our eyes open, for we live in a time when the greatest importance is attached generally to the high road of maritime intercourse.—Let us work on to strengthen the fleet, for no doubt exists as to its importance for the development of the Fatherland and our economic interests. Let us work on with the motto 'Union is strength.'"

The Crown Prince and Princess Eitel and Oscar, who are members of the League, excused themselves from attending.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

The Tsar's Visits to France and England.

This announcement that the Tsar will visit France and England has been received with the profoundest relief, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times." The "Slavo" hails the forthcoming voyage of the Russian Deputies to London and the later meeting between the Emperor Nicholas and King Edward as substantial factors in the development of mutual friendship between the two nations. The "Retch" says that whether the Tsar subsequently goes to Kiel or not, the imperial tour removes the apprehension that Russia might, after the greatest humiliation she has ever, thanks to Germany, experienced, hasten to clasp the mailed fist. The parliamentary visit is described as an event transcending party politics and embodying the principles of national freedom and unity. The "Bourse Gazette" sees in the imperial visit to Cherbourg and Cowes a pledge that Russian policy follows the trend of public opinion in strengthening the "Triple Entente."

The "Novoe Vremya," whose correspondents report on the adverse impression caused among Russia's friends abroad by its recent article on Persian affairs publishes a leading article exalting Britain's imperial policy as demonstrated by the Press Conference. How great, it explains, will be the might of the empire if the policy initiated by Mr. Chamberlain has already yielded such astonishing fruits. Other newspapers join in the apotheosis of British imperialism, and express the ardent hope that Russia will follow Britain's footsteps.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

The Powers, says the "Standard," have definitely decided not to leave their troops in Crete. A statement to the contrary, issued by Reuter's Agency, was due to a misunderstanding. It is, moreover, quite certain that the "status quo" on the island will be maintained, but, in addition to the retention of the Turkish flag on an island in Suda Bay, it is likely that the Powers will agree to station, in turn, a warship in Cretan waters.

Opinion runs very high in Turkey on the question of Crete, and a proposed alteration of the existing "regime," whatever nature it may be, will be strenuously opposed. Indeed, the Powers have been informally notified that the Turkish Army would not permit any such step to be taken, even were the Government agreeable, which it is not and would draw the sword at the slightest sign of concession. It is thought, therefore, that wiser counsels will prevail in Greece, and that the question of union will be left in abeyance.

A note of warning in regard to the Cretan question is sounded in a letter from Canea to the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt." The writer declares European notions of the situation to be widely different from those prevailing in Crete itself. While Europe is disposed to treat the issue more or less academically and to argue that the advantages which might accrue to Crete from union with Greece would certainly not counterbalance the dangers to which Greece, if not Crete would be exposed by a conflict with Turkey, the Cretans take their stand on the solemn proclamatin of Oct. 15, 1908, in which the representatives of the Powers promised the evacuation of the island for July 27 next, and argue that the undefined position of the island prevents tranquillity and material progress because no European nor Greek capitalists will attempt to develop the resources of the island until its political "status" is settled. Were Crete united to Greece, capital would at once become available. The islanders will not hear of any payment to Turkey, and consider the whole Turkish claim to have been liquidated when, in 1901, the agreement was concluded with the protecting Powers that Crete should take over an indebtedness of £60,000, as her "quota" of the Turkish debt and should pay it off by annual amortisations of three and a half per cent. The revenue from the Cretan salt tax was set apart for this service, and the price of salt increased. In Crete, concludes the writer, one becomes convinced that unless Europe quickly succeeds in solving the Cretan question in accordance with Cretan wishes, serious events must be expected.

SEA POWER.

Why England Must be Supreme.

London, June 19.

An important speech on the Navy was delivered last night by Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty at Middleton, Lancashire, in which he emphasised the necessity of making any sacrifice required to keep the command of the sea.

He added, as showing the need for special effort that where as England has at present only eight Dreadnought battleships laid down, "a foreign power" (Germany) had ten.

Mr. McKenna said that he would not venture to stand before a Lancashire audience except upon the ground that he believed that nothing he had asked for—or would ask for—was necessary except as reasonable security against attack. (Cheers.)

How were we to secure ourselves against possible foreign attacks ? We had no other means, but the maintenance of our superiority at sea. Our sea power could not primarily be an engine of attack. Behind our Navy we had no great army for the invasion of a foreign country. Our superiority at sea was necessary to prevent us from being invaded by other Powers which had got great armies. Therefore to avoid conquest, superiority at sea was essential for our national preservation.

We must make any sacrifice necessary to keep open the great highway of the sea. (Hear, hear.) Some might regard it as an arrogant claim that we should assert our predominance at sea over other Powers. He did not so regard it. (Hear, hear.)

The Government for three years endeavoured to lead in the reduction of armaments. Their efforts at reduction, however, were not followed by a reduction abroad, but by an increase, and the result was that we stood at eight large ships laid down, and a foreign Power stood at ten large ships laid down. The most sanguine could not fail to recognise that for the present, at any rate, our hopes of limiting naval programmes by arrangement had proved groundless.

We had consequently, if we were to execute our duty in securing our safety, to meet the circumstances of the necessary production of ships for the purpose.

Mr. McKenna's statement shows what has not hitherto been officially admitted, that all three German battleships of the present year's programme are—to the knowledge of the British Admiralty—now on the stocks.

CANADA AND THE FLEET.

"NO BABY NAVY OF THEIR OWN."

Montreal, June 18.

In an article on the recent Naval review at Spithead, which it regards as indicating the wisdom of Naval concentration, the "Montreal Star" says that the Colonials will not desire to have a baby Navy of their own when they know that this baby Navy will be only of problematical use in Imperial defence.

The journal suggests that the British Government should do the building, manning, equipping and managing of the fleet, and that Canada should guarantee the interest on a specific sum to be spent in Canada's name, with favourable terms for Canadian Naval recruits, and that she should also have the option of taking over the ships thus provided on payment of their cost.

The "Star" adds : "Politicians in both camps are stupidly afraid of Quebec, but Quebec's true interests are to support the British Empire."

Ottawa, Friday, June 18.

THE BUDGET.

The City and New Taxes.

London, June 18.

At the great meeting of City men which has been arranged for next Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at the Cannon Street Hotel, to protest against the provisions of the Finance Bill, Lord Rothschild will preside, and the three chief speakers will be Lord Avebury, Viscount Goschen, and Sir Felix Schuster, all prominent Free Traders. The exact form of the resolutions has not been determined, but there can be no doubt they will vigorously condemn the Government proposals and will specially refer to the Sinking Fund. The names of those who have promised to take part in the meeting show that the promoters belong to all classes of City opinion, and that the meeting is not simply an echo of the recent bankers' manifesto. Among those who have promised to attend are Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., Mr. Faithfull Begg, Alderman Sir J. C. Bell, Mr. Robert Benson, Mr. H. Cosmo Bonsor, Sir S. B. Boulton, the Hon. H. L. Bourke, Sir Alexander Brown, Major Bridges-Webb, Mr. J. H. Buxton, Mr. W. Capel-Slaughter, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. J. Howard Colls, Sir Frederick Cook, Sir A. Cory-Wright, Sir John Craggs, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Lord Faber, Sir Fortescue Flannery, the Hon. Herbert Gibbs, Lord Glantawe, Sir Alexander Henderson, Sir Everard Hambro, Capt. H. M. Jessel, Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., Lord Kinnaird, Mr. G. C. Lockett, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Sir Neville Lubbock, Mr. Stanley Machin, Sir Richard Martin, Lord Revelstoke, Mr. A. J. Robarts, Mr. G. Roffey, Mr. H. Stuart Sankey, Mr. Hugh Smith, and Sir Thomas Sutherland. These names are a guarantee of the non-party character of the meeting, and this will be further emphasised by the fact that the vote of thanks to the chairman will be moved and seconded respectively by a Conservative and a Liberal.

A PROTEST LEAGUE.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., writes to the papers explaining the formation of a Budget Protest League, having for its object the focussing of the opposition to the Finance Bill. Mr. Long says :—

"The debate upon the second reading of the Finance Bill has made it quite apparent that the Budget of this year is open to serious objections which extend far beyond the domain of finance. . . . Never during my parliamentary career have I known such strong and general feelings of hostility to any financial proposals, and a desire is expressed on all sides, and by men of all classes, that the Budget should be rejected. At present, however, there would seem to be no concerted action on the part of the community to focus their opposition to the Finance Bill, and it has occurred to some of us that, without further delay, an organisation for this purpose should be brought into existence. With this object, therefore, an association called the Budget Protest League has been formed of which I have accepted the Presidency, Capt. H. M. Jessel is chairman, Sir Richard Biddulph Martin is treasurer, and the offices are at Caxton House, Westminster. . . . . "The object of our association is to carry on a general educational campaign in regard to the disastrous financial scheme now before Parliament and its probable effect both on property and labour, and as already stated to form a rallying ground for opposition. I venture to hope that the movement is one that will commend itself to those who wish to see taxation levied on a fair and just basis and that men of all parties who are anxious to maintain the credit and stability of the country will render aid at a critical juncture in her history."

CORPORATE BODIES AND THE LAND TAXES.

The "Times" is enabled to announce that a movement, parallel to that notified by Mr. Walter Long is progressing with the object of holding a demonstration in London at an early date to protest against the new land taxes contained in the first twenty-eight clauses of the Finance Bill. "While it appears from Mr. Walter Long's letter announcing the formation of the Budget League that his movement will be one against the Budget as a whole, this movement will be directed entirely against the new land taxes. The demonstration, which will be held early in July, will be on the part of those directly or indirectly interested in real estate, in some cases as owners, but mainly as persons responsible for the administration of the affairs of corporate bodies who are largely interested in land, and as members of the professional classes whose business it is to advise their clients as to the effect of any legislation upon real estate. The clauses of the Bill introducing the fresh land taxation will be dealt with without reference to party, with the object of protesting against proposals which are admittedly Socialistic in character and generally condemned as unworkable and economically unsound. The arrangements in connection with the demonstration will be under the control of an advisory committee, Mr. Douglas Pennant acting as secretary. The movement has the support of a number of those who are interested in the land question."

LIBERALS AND THE LAND TAXES.

A meeting was held on 14th June of Liberal members who regard some of the proposed land taxes with disfavour. About twenty members were present, and it is stated that as many more were in sympathy with the meeting. The principles of the land taxation adopted in the Finance Bill were discussed. The feeling of the meeting was almost unanimously against the halfpenny tax on the capital value of undeveloped land and unanimously against the tax on ungotten minerals. The members present, however, were for the most part in favour of an increment value duty, though there were differences of opinion as to the manner in which it should be imposed. For example, some contended that such a duty should be levied when a profit on an estate was realised, others that it should be levied on the death of the owner.

On June 15 another meeting was held to which those present attach much more importance. Some Liberals have already given notice of adverse amendments to the land tax proposals, but this form of opposition, it is thought, does not sufficiently represent the feeling which is entertained. Those present at the meeting of the 15th were Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Sir Edward Tennant, Sir Thomas Whittaker, Mr. Paulton, Mr. Rees, Sir Clifford Cory, Mr. Everett, Sir T. Glen Coats, Mr. C. Nicholson, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Ridsdale, Mr. Beck, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Chance, and Mr. Cheetham. Others who are understood to be in sympathy with the movement are Mr. Bertram, Sir F. Channing, Lord Dalmeny, Mr. Molteno, Mr Myer, Mr. H. H. Raphael, and Mr. Whitbread, and thirty-eight other Liberal members are named.

In these circumstances it is natural, says the "Times" of June 16, that the advocates of the proposed land taxation should be alarmed, and yesterday they were very busy in promoting a counter agitation. A memorial was drawn up by Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Morrell, and Mr. J. Ward, which was promptly signed by some fifty Liberals, in order that it might be issued to Liberal and trade union organisations. It is in the following terms :—

"Every effort is being made by the great financial interests to be found, unfortunately, on both sides of the House of Commons, to get the land clauses dropped out of the Budget now before Parliament. If you agree with us that these land clauses, including the complete land valuation, are vital to the success of democratic reform as providing the sound basis for future progress, will you take steps to convey the views of your council or association to your local member, and urge him to vote against any weakening of this part of the Budget ?"

A meeting was also held of the Land and Housing Reform Joint Committee, at which the following resolution was passed :—"That this meeting of the Land and Housing Reform Joint Committee heartly welcomes the provisions contained in the Budget for the valuation and taxation of land, and urges the Government to resist any attempt to weaken or destroy such provisions, and in particular the tax on undeveloped land."

The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night received a deputation of Liberal members critical of the land taxation proposals of the Finance Bill. It is understood that both expressed the full determination of the Government to persevere with the proposals as contained in the Bill, but promised to consider favourably amendments designed to meet special cases of hardship.

In the meantime the land taxers were elsewhere engaged in drawing up their memorial to the Prime Minister which is in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned Liberal and Labour members, desire to express to the Prime Minister our satisfaction at the provisions contained in the Finance Bill for the valuation and taxation of land, including the duty on undeveloped land and mineral rights, and urge the Government to resist all attempts to weaken or destroy such provisions." There were some forty members present including Mr. Wedgwood and Mr. Morrell, who are the prime movers in the matter, and signatures are being rapidly collected.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND THE IRISH LICENSED TRADE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation at the House of Commons on June 14, representing all the branches of the licensed trade in Ireland. The members of the deputation placed before him their views upon the effects of the Budget in that country. The deputation was introduced by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who was accompanied by several of his colleagues in Parliament, and the case of the deputation was presented in a general statement by Mr. Robert Russell, Secretary to the Irish Licensed Trade, supplemented by the views of the other members of the deputation.

Mr. Lloyd-George said, in reply, that his position was that he was not trying to hit any trade. He was simply a Chancellor of the Exchequer who was short of cash. He wanted sixteen millions of money this year, and he wanted twenty millions next year. He had to find that somewhere, and he could not pick the money up in the streets. Therefore he had to tax somebody.

In conclusion, the Chancellor said he had listened to the statements by Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons, and he had felt the justice of the case. A Chancellor must, more or less, adapt his taxes to the part where he got his money from, and, therefore, the taxes which might be very suitable to those rich parts of the country might not be very suitable to others, such as Ireland. He fully realised that Ireland was very much poorer than this country, that it had not been blessed with the great advantages, the minerals and other things, that had made this country a very rich country; and that there were circumstances of the past which had undoubtedly produced impoverishment. He was going to say circumstances over which he had no control; but there were circumstances over which this country certainly had control, and for which this country was directly responsible, and no Minister had a right to forget these circumstances, and he was the last man to forget them; and when he came to consider this matter as a whole he would consider it with as much deep sympathy and as much friendship for Ireland as any man in the room.

LORD ONSLOW ON THE BUDGET.

The Earl of Onslow, speaking on the Budget proposals at his summer rent audit at Guildford on June 15, said that he had been looking into the effect of the proposed new taxes upon some parts of his own property. Taking one farm on which there was no house property he found that the rent of it was 11s. 9 1-2d. per acre, which was the amount he received gross ; the outgoings were 2s. 1-4d. for tithe; 5s. 10d, was the average cost per acre of yearly repairs over the whole of the property; the land tax on that farm was 5 1-4d the income tax at 1s. 8d. in the pound 9 1-2d., and a sinking fund, to provide for estate duties, 3s. 6d. making a total of 12s. 7d. per acre, which made him the loser by 9 1-2d. Nobody would be surprised if he said it would be better to let that farm go out of cultivation and so escape the taxes upon it rather than let it remain as it was nominally in cultivation and nominally giving a profit. What was the result of the taxation of the property ? The land brought in a gross revenue of £9,000, a year; the estate duty upon it would under the Bill be £30,000 and in order to provide for that would he necessary to set apart annually a sinking fund of £1,116 ; then the income tax and super tax would be £581, the cost of repairs £2,340, the tithe land tax on the estate and rates on the woods £1,427, making a total of £5,463, which, deducted from £9,000, left to the owner £3,337, a year, out of which he had to pay the tax for undeveloped land, taxes for any increment or increase in the value of land, and he would have to pay all the charges which might be necessary for the mansion and the park, and the contents thereof. Therefore the result would be practically to wipe out the agricultural income on the property altogether. Land, he was afraid, could in the future never be looked upon as an investment, but as a luxury.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE BUDGET.

A Warning.

London, June 19.

No more significant warning of the perils to citizens' liberties contained in the Budget has been uttered that that which fell from the lips of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverston, last night, speaking at the Lord Mayor's dinner to his Majesty's judges.

The warning is the more important, and carries the greater weight, because it has always been the habit of the judiciary in England to stand entirely aloof from politics, and to identify themselves with neither party.

It will be observed that in accordance with this high tradition Lord Alverstone did not mention the Budget, but what he said could only have reference to the new and unprecedented power given to the executive by Clause 23 of the Finance Bill.

The following was his warning:—

Time was when the Judges stood between the Crown and the people. That was a duty, that was not likely to be performed again in any part of the Empire, because his most gracious Majesty was the first to recognise the relations of the Crown to the people. (Cheers.)

The Judges might, however, be called upon in future to protect the interests of the subject against the executive. (Applause.) His Majesty's judges were those to whom was entrusted the duty of interpreting what Acts of Parliament meant. At any rate, he believed it was a great thing for subjects of the Empire to feel that the interests of the people would be protected by an impartial construction being given to Acts of Parliament of the past, and if any change were required, it should be by an Act of the Legislature, and not by any particular official (Applause.)

The official referred to is clearly the referee set up by Clause 22 of the Finance Bill, and appointed by the Treasury, to whom alone the taxpayer will be allowed to appeal against arbitrary and excessive assessments. Unless the referee thinks fit to state special cases for the opinion of the High Court on points of law the citizen will be deprived of all right of appeal to the courts and will thus be entirely at the mercy of the executive.

TWO-MILE FLIGHT IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Cody's Success.

London, June 19.

Mr. S. F. Cody beat all English records in aeroplaning yesterday evening at Aldershot by making a circular flight of nearly two miles.

The machine ran along the ground on Laffan's Plain for a hundred yards, and rose into the air. It flew straight ahead, with a regular undulating movement. The conditions were ideal for flight, only a breeze blowing.

For about a thousand yards the aeroplane was only fifteen feet from the ground, It then mounted to nearly forty feet, gliding again to an altitude of from twenty feet to twenty-five feet. Rising once more to forty feet, Mr. Cody commenced the turning movement. At first the machine faltered, but as the aviator tilted the elevating planes more steeply it mounted quickly, and, inclining gracefully, swept round.

At varying elevations, and with perfect steadiness, the aeroplane completed a circle with a circumference of one thousand yards or more. This accomplished, Mr. Cody brought the machine upon an even keel again, and at a height of from twenty-five feet to thirty feet sped back to the starting place, coming to the ground within a few yards of the spot whence the flight was commenced.

The flight lasted several minutes, and the approximate speed was thirty miles per hour. The aeroplane was under perfect control during the whole flight, which is much in advance of Mr. Cody's previous best flight of one and a quarter miles without a turn.

Mr. Cody afterwards explained the undulating motion of the machine in flight.

"It is because my power is too low, he said. "My engine is one of 50-h.p., but the elevating movement checks my speed. I propose at once to fit an engine of 80-h. p., and then I hope to make longer flights."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"I is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Basturst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head is "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE DEPORTATION OF INDIANS.

Questions in Parliament.

Mr. Lynch asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any provision of the Bengal Regulation, under which nine British subjects were deported from Bengal without charge or trial more than six months ago, which prevented the Government of India from reconsidering at any time the evidence upon which those deportations were sanctioned ; and, if not, whether he could state why those deportations should not be immediately reconsidered.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it is the intention of the Government of India to at any time afford an opportunity to the nine British subjects deported from Bengal in December last, without charge or trial, of defending themselves against the grave charges brought against them by the Secretary of State in a speech made by him at Oxford on Saturday.

Dr. Hazel asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he has yet received official information which will enable him to assure the House that none of the Police officials, whose proceedings were so unfavourably commented upon in the recent judgments of the Calcutta High Court in the Barrah and Midnapore cases, were consulted by the Government of India in regard to the deportations of British subjects, without charge or trial, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in December last.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether either the Secretary of State or the Government of India are opposed to an amendment of the law of India making it unlawful for the Executive Government to deport British subjects from their homes without charge or trial in times of peace except under a warrant specifying the nature of the offence of which they are suspected, and subject to a copy of the warrant being laid before the accused and before Parliament; and, if they are opposed to such and amendment, can he state the grounds of their opposition.

Mr. Bennett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State has had submitted to him the information supplied by the district officers to the Goverment of India upon which Mr. Ashwini Kumar Datt and Mr. Krishna Mitra were deported in December last without charge or trial; and if so, whether he will state to the House in what way this information connects those gentleman with any movement dangerous to the public peace.

Mr. Asquith : As there are five questions on the paper relating to the deportations in India, it will perhaps be convenient to the House if I deal with them all together. It has already been repeatedly stated that His Majesty's Government are not prepared to enter into details as to the evidence upon which action was taken. They are not prepared to state what the evidence was, nor by whom it was given. (Opposition cheers.) It was drawn from various sources and corroborated in various ways ; it was examined by four Lieutenant-Governors, and by the Governor-General in Council ; and His Majesty's Government are satisfied—upon the evidence taken as a whole—that recourse to Regulation III. of 1818 was advisable and necessary. (Hear, hear.) His Majesty's Government have never framed, and do not intend to frame, charges against the persons deported, or to bring them to trial. It is of the essence of action under the Regulation that no charges need be framed, and the avowed purpose of the Regulation, in the words of its enactment, is to provide for cases in which "there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adopted to the nature of the case, or may for other reasons be inadvisable or improper." To frame charges or to take judicial proceedings would therefore be to frustrate the very purpose for which recourse was had to the Regulation, a purpose justified by the result. (Opposition cheers.) The responsibility for fixing the terms of detention rests with the Governor-General in Council, who may take into consideration at any time the question of bringing it to an end. His Majesty's Government have no doubt that it will be considered as soon as ever the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the purpose for which the detentions were ordered has been fulfilled. But I should like to remind hon. members that by constantly calling into question in this House the action of the Government of India they are only encouraging a revival in India of the elements of mischief that the deportations of last December have done so much to abate. (Cheers.) They are thereby postponing the date which it is their desire—and certainly the no less strong desire of his Majesty's Government—to hasten. (Cheers).

I come to the question of my hon friend the member for the Newbury Division, regarding certain amendments in the Regulation that have been proposed by him and embodied in a Bill. His Majesty's Government are opposed to such attempts at amendment. Action under the Regulation does not purport to be judicial procedure and it is idle to try to clothe it with judicial aspects. His Majesty's Government cannot be a party to proposals which by mitigating its strictness tend to deprive it of its value as a deterrent or to render it a less effective instrument for dealing with anarchical and terrorist conspiracy. (Cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie : May I ask the Prime Minister whether it is not the fact that the men who have been deported have not been tried on any criminal charge not subjected to any legal proceedings ; whether he will advise the Government of India not to keep them confined in goal as common prisoners, but will allow them to live outside prison confinement on their word of honour that they will not return to their district until the period of their deportation has expired ?

Mr. Asquith : I understand the hon. member has given notice of a question on this very point, and perhaps he will allow the answer to be deferred until the question comes on.

Mr. Mackarness : Is the right hon. gentleman aware that we were informed by the Under-Secretary of State for India that all these gentlemen are and have been in gaol for over six months, and whether that is non-punitive treatment, and, if it is not, what are they being punished for ?

Mr. Asquith : I have nothing to add to the answer I have given. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir H. Cotton : I wish to ask the Prime Minister, with reference to the very important statement he has made to the House, whether it is not the fact that recent judical decisions in India by the High Court relating to the very conspiracy to which the Prime Minister has referred, point out that the Police evidence is tainted and corrupt, and that the witnesses were procured by the Police, and whether that does not very materially alter the position of affairs with regard to these nine persons.

Mr. Asquith : I understand we have no report to that effect. I do not think my hon. friend can have listened to the answer I gave. The right hon. gentleman then read that part of his answer again in which he said that the Government were not prepared to state what the evidence was nor by whom given.

Mr. Macneill : Is the right hon. gentleman aware that in no fewer than three proclamations it was promised by the Crown that there should be equal rights and privileges for Indian as for British subjects ?

Mr. Asquith : So there are. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Macneill : Will the right hon. gentleman try the Regulation in this country ?

Mr. Mackarness : Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the evidence examined by all these Governors has never been brought to the notice of the accused persons, that the men are all of high character, and does he not think that the Government of India should give them some opportunity of hearing the evidence against them ?

Mr. Asquith : I have dealt with all these points in the answer I gave.

Mr. Rees : Is there any reason to suppose that a European is not entitled to the privilege of being dealt with under this Regulation if he qualifies ? (A laugh.)

Mr. Lupton : Inasmuch as the Under-Secretary of State for India stated that these men were deported on account of encouraging sedition, is not the law of India strong enough to deal with them by trial by jury in the ordinary way ?

Mr. Asquith : The hon. member has not listened to the answer I have already given.

Several other members rising to ask further supplementary questions :

The Speaker said : I may remind the House that there are 96 questions. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH'S ATTITUDE.

The "Times" of June 18 says:—The statement which the Prime Minister made yesterday on the Indian deportations will command the general approval of the nation. Mr. Asquith manifesty thought it was time that his position and the position of the Government upon this subject should be laid down with unmistakable firmness and precision of the highest authority. There were five questions on the paper in regard to the deportations asked by members of his own party. He deemed it desirable to take the somewhat unusual course of answering them himself instead of leaving the duty of reply to the Under-Secretary of State. He adopted in substance the attitude upon this act of Government which Lord Morley took up in his speech at Oxford the other day and he ratified and emphasised the views as to the duty of Ministers in repressing lawless conspiracies which the Secretary of State for India then laid down. We have only to congratulate him upon his action. The principles which he expounded are indisputable in the judgment of all who admit the right of the State to curb extraordinary mischiefs by recourse to exceptional powers and the language in which he asserted and vindicated them was admirably forcible and clear. The Prime Minister brushed aside the series of captious interrogatories by which a section of his followers seek to embarrass the Indian Executive. He repeated once more that Ministers will not give the information for which they are pressed. They take their stand upon the Regulation of 1818, which is Lord Morley told his Oxford audience, "as good a law as any law on our own Statute-book." They confess that it invests them with an "arbitrary power." That they maintain is precisely what it is intended to do. There are cases in which resort to arbitrary powers is necessary to avert grievous evils from the State. They have no scruple in employing those powers when such cases arise. They are satisfied that such a case had arisen in India last December. There then existed in that country "a grave menace to the very foundations of public peace and security." Were the Government of India and the Imperial Government to fold their hands and wait for that menace to ripen? Crime was rampant, and it was upon the face of it political crime organised and directed for a seditious purpose. Lord Morley has laid stress upon the demoralisation into which it has already produced. Witnesses were terrorised into silence and wherever witnesses have been effectively terrorised the ordinary law becomes powerless. When the people see that the law is powerless, they naturally infer that the law-breakers can defy the Government with impunity. That means the dissolution of society. When the masses begin to believe that the Government can no longer protect peace, order, life, and property, the whole social and political fabric is imperilled. The Secretary of State declares that this belief was arising in India last winter. It was "vital," as he says, to stamp it out. The Indian Government had ready to their hand a weapon for crushing the criminal agitation from which it sprang. This weapon was well tried, and the last time it was used its effect was "magical." Were they to leave it hanging upon the wall out of deference to the pedantic theories of a handful of their followers, or were they to take it down and use it, and to "save India from drifting into chaos" by its use ?

As statesmen, as men of common sense, as men with a consciousness of their duty to India and to the Empire, they could not hesitate. They reluctantly used that weapon. They used it in the case of nine individuals only, and they are able to affirm on their responsibility that the best results followed from its use. A body of their adherents are now asking them to stultify themselves. They naturally refuse. They are not going to blunt the edge of the weapon which they have been forced to use, and which they, or other Ministers, may be forced to use again. The very essence of the action taken under the Regulation is, as Mr. Asquith said yesterday, that the information is not to be given which the Radical members demand. "To frame charges or to take judicial proceedings," he declared, "would therefore be to frustrate the very purpose for which recourse was had to the Regulation." The Government, accordingly, will not state what is the evidence against the accused, nor who were the persons by whom it was given. Ministers have seen that evidence, and they are satified that taken as a whole, it justified recourse to the Regulation. They do not rely merely upon their own view of it. It was carefully examined in India by no less than four Lieutenant-Governors, including the late and the present Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and by the Governor-General in Council. Lord Morley admits that all of it was not evidence in a technical sense. That is inherent in the procedure. Some of it was what he prefers to call "information" but information coming from important district officers. There is no appreciable chance that injustice will be done under this procedure. It is avowedly taken for "reasons of State." It exists, as the Regulation itself recites, for the purpose of subjecting to personal restraint men against whom proceedings under the ordinary law would probably fail, or would be undesirable. It is, as Lord Morley says, an "arbitrary" power, but a power which he and his colleagues at home, and Lord Minto in India, judge to be indispensable to the tranquility of that Empire.

The Primer Minister took occasion yesterday to announce that the Government are opposed to the Bill which Mr. Mackarness has brought in for the amendment of the Regulation. That is a matter, of course, in regard to a project which Lord Morley has described as involving a vote of censure upon Lord Minto and himself. The Bill would mitigate the strictness of the Regulation, by giving procedure under it a judicial character. That, Mr. Asquith says, is exactly what the Government do not desire to do. They value the Regulation as a deterrent, and they will not consent to make it a less effective deterrent than it is. There were other remarks in his statement which deserve the attentive consideration of the persons who pride themselves on "being better Indians than the Indians themselves." He counselled them, in view of the objects which they have at heart, to desist from the systematic cavils at the Government of India, in which it is their practice to indulge. Persistence in that course, he warned them, is calculated to defeat their immediate purpose. These members, the Prime Minister stated, by adopting it "are only encouraging a revival in India of the elements of mischief that the deportations of last December have done so much to abate." They are thereby, he added, postponing the date at which it may be prudent to release the men deported. They are, we may observe, at the same time incurring a responsibility from which we may hope that upon reflection they will recoil. But whether there is or is not, a revival of the crimes of last winter, Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley have deserved well of India and of England, by making it clear that they will do nothing to weaken the Indian Executive in any possible conflict with "anarchical and terroist conspiracy."

MARRIAGE.

At St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on 14th June, the wedding took place of Mr. Cecil Waudby, 18th Hussars, younger son of the late Major S. J. Waudby, I.S.C., and Miss Enid Muriel Lang, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lang, of 13 Novern Place, Earl's Court. The bride was given away by her uncle, Viscount Iveagh. She was married in an ivery Duchesse satin gown trimmed with orystal embroidery and old Mechlin lace, while a plain tulle veil was arranged over a wreath of orange blossom in her hair. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Nancy Croker, Miss Bestrice Turner, Miss Aileen Guinness, Miss Bettine Russell, Miss Olive Liddle Simpson, and Miss Monica Beauclerk. They wore pale blue satin "Kate Greenaway" frocks with white ninon fichus and Leghorn hats ornamented with pink roses and blue ribbon, while Mr. Gordon Anderson, 18th Hussars, was best man. A reception was afterwards held at 5 Grosvenor Place, the residence of Viscount and Viscountess Iveagh.

Speaking at some festivities at Mold, Flintshire, in connection with the marriage of his eldest son, Mr. H. R. Mansfield, M.P. for Spalding, criticised the present Church of England form of marriage service. He was glad to notice, he said, that in the service at the Mold Presbyterian Chapel the word "obey" was not used, Although the bride promised many things, she did not promise to obey her future husband. He thought that it was about time they got rid of this barbaric piece of mediaevalism. Everybody knew that the promise to obey was one that was not as a rule strictly observed in married life.

Mrs. Ellen Butler, a woman Crimean veteran, has just been buried in the Kingston cemetery at Portsmouth. She married a soldier, and accompanied her husband to the Crimea, where she saw a portion of the battle of Inkerman and the struggle at Balaclava from the heights. Later, when Miss Nightingale went out, she joined her band of nurses, and remained until the close of the campaign.

LORD MORLEY ON THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

Viscount Morley was the guest at Oxford on Saturday, June 12, at a dinner given by the Vice-Chancellor and the Teachers of the Indian Civil Service Probationers to meet the Secretary of State for India.

Lord Morley, in proposing "The Indian Civil Service," said the Indian Ministry was rather isolated in the public eye amid the Press and the bustle of the perplexities, interest, and partisan passions that stirred and concentrated attention on home affairs. That week London had been enormously excited by the Imperial Press Conference. "I was rather struck," continued Lord Morley, "by the extraordinarily small attention, almost amounting to nothing that was given to the Dominion that you are concerned with. No doubt an Imperial Conference raises one or two very delicate questions—as whether common citizenship is to be observed or whether the relations between India, for example, and the Colonies should remain what they are. I am not going to expatiate upon that to-night but it did occur to me in reading the proceedings that the part of Hamlet was rather omitted, because India, after all is the only real empire you have where an immense dominion and an almost countless population is governed by foreign rulers and that is what an empire is. However I will not go into that to-night, but I observed it all with a rather grim feeling in my mind that if anything goes wrong in India the whole of what we are talking about now, the material and military conditions of the empire as a whole, might be strangely altered. I throw that out in alluding to those who are going out to India." Lord Morley said the civil Government of 230,000,000 in British India was in the hands of some 1,200 men who belonged to the Indian Civil Service. Any member of a body so small must be rapidly placed in a position of great responsibility and of real command. He thought that early call to responsibility and the exercise of individual decision and judgment had made the Indian Civil Service the fine career it was, and had produced an extraordinary proportion of remarkable men in that Service. There was another elevating thought. The good name of England was in their keeping. Their conduct decided what the people of India thought of the British Government, and of those who represented it. If the magistrate was overbearing and harsh or incompetent, the simple villager assumed that the Government was the same. They had as tremendous a mission as was ever confided to any great military commander or admiral. He knew exile was hard to bear, but he felt confident that under the guidance of the great officials there they would take care not to ignore the Indian, not to hold apart and aloof from Indian life and ways, not to believe that they would not learn anything by conversation with educated Indians and that they would recognise that it was a mistake while they were among Indians and responsible to Indians to live in Europe all the time. (Cheers.) Proceeding Lord Morley said the Indian Government had during the last two years been in a position of considerable difficulty, but that was not the result of any single incident or set of incidents. Alluding to the partition of Bengal, he said any estrangement between Indians and Europeans would be a tremendous catastrophe. The history of the last six months had been anxious and trying. Eight months ago there certainly was severe tension, but he was assured that the position of the hour and the prospects were reassuring. The Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council had kept the pledge given by the Sovereign in November last in his Message to the people of India. A measure of the highest importance had been carried through both Houses with excellent deliberations worthy the reputation of Parliaments. Those whom he was addressing were entering upon their duties at a stage of intense interest. An Indian had been placed on the Council of the Viceroy, and two on the Council of India. That was a great operation.

MR. MACKARNESS'S BILL.

He was told there was considerable uneasiness growing in the House of Commons as to the matter of deportation, which meant that nine Indian gentlemen on December 13 last were arrested and were now detained—arrested under a law which as good a law as was on our Statute Book. Some of the most respected members of his own party were protesting. A Bill had been brought in, and the first reading of it had been carried, of which he could only say, with all sense of the responsibility of what he was saying, that it was nothing less, considering the source from which it came and the arguments by which it was supported, than a vote of censure on himself and the Earl of Minto. The Bill was supported by a very clever, very rising and perfectly honourable member of the Opposition also. Words had been used in support of this severe criticism of the policy of himself and Lord Minto of an extraordinary character. In a motion earlier in the session words were read from Magna Charta—(laughter)—with the insinuation that the present Secretary of State was as dubious a character as the Sovereign against whom the Magna Charta was directed. (Laughter.) References were also made to King Charles I., and it was shown that he and Lord Minto were exercising powers which King Charles attempted to use and which led to the Civil War and cost King Charles his head. (Laughter.) Comparisons might be instituted between the Secretary of State for example, and Strafford, or even in his worse moments, as some would think, with Cromwell. If Cromwell were mentioned he should point out that the Protector was troubled by the Fifth Monarchy men—Praise God Barebones, Saxby, and others—he was fairly prepared with historical parallels. (Laughter.) He regarded this matter seriously because serious minds were exercised on this matter of the deportations. Under the Act under which the arrests took place there was no trial, there was charge, there was no fixed limit of time for detention, in short it was equivalent no doubt to a suspension of "habeas corpus." He did not deny that if such proceedings were normal it would be dangerous, and in the highest degree disagreeable, to the Government in India, and it would be detestable and dangerous. But was there to be no such thing as an emergency power, and his opinion was that the Act of 1818 gave that power ? Was there emergency last December ? The Government of India found a grave menace to the very foundations of public peace and security. The list of crimes for twelve months was formidable, showing the determined and daring character of the supporters of the movement. Was the Government to be defied with impunity ? The Government framed a law which could meet the situation, and speaking for himself and the Government of India they would have been unworthy the position they held if they had not taken the weapon out of the armoury and used it against those evil-doers. (Cheers.) There was an impression that the Government could be defied with impunity, not in matters of opinion, but in matters affecting peace, order, life, and property. It was vital that this severe proceeding should be taken if there was to be a fair and reasonable chance for the reforms which had since come to birth and were looked to for real pacification. (Cheers.) The effect was magical, so an officer from Poona told him. The time of knives, pistols, and so forth was not an end, but at any rate the Government of India had secured order and tranquillity. The movers of this vote of censure thought themselves better Indians than the Indians themselves. It was said they got their evidence from the Police. That was not so. Every case of these deportations had been fully investigated by Lord Minto, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by two or three Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council Were they to believe for a moment that men like those were going to act without sufficient evidence ? The greatest difference was made between the treatment of these nine men and men judicially charged. All these cases would come up for periodic consideration very shortly. That consideration would be conducted with great regard for justice, firmness, and resolution. There would be no attempt at all to look at this transaction otherwise than as a disagreeable measure imposed upon them by a sense of public duty and one which events had justified, for it had been publicly stated by Mr. Gokhale that Lord Minto and the Secretary of State had saved India from drifting into chaos. He thought they would withstand their enemies in the gate with a clear and a good conscience. (Cheers.)

A rare event in Freemasonry occurred at Dover when Mr. Henry Boyton initiated his son in the Dover Lodge on the fiftieth anniversary of his own installation as Master of the same Lodge.

It has been reported to the Islington Borough Council that a ratepayer induced another person to represent him and serve a term of fourteen days' imprisonment for the non-payment of rates.

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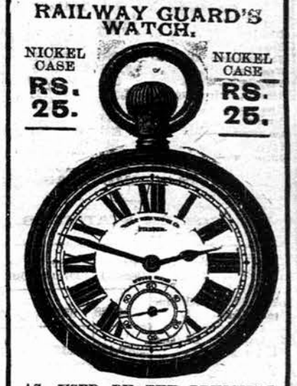
THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.

NICKEL CASE RS. 25.



NICKEL CASE RS. 25.

AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WEST END WATCH Co.
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TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor, sleepless nights are passed, no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these avidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

"Santchaigh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 1ST JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 2/8	1/8	
2½ do. Rentes	97 1/2		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4	1/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 9/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/8		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 7/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18 1/2		1
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·44		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st
do Short London Bills			April.
3 months' sight.	1 7/16		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2/4		1 1/4
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/4		1 1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England £175,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.

London, July 1.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...	Mutilated	
Public Deposits ...	Mutilated	
Other Deposits ...	£58,500,000	Inc. £13,600,000
Government Securities...	£15,400,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities ...	£43,800,000	Inc. £13,100,000
Notes and Gold ...	£29,300,000	Dec. £10,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots		Quiet.
Futures		Firm.
East Indian		Quiet.
Manchester		Steady.
Total Sales	6,000 bales*	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 "	
Imports	8,000 "	
Mid-Americans	6·23+06	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-4 unchgd.	

*1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·13 +08	6·15 +03	6·12 +06	6·10 +06

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·08 +06	6·08 +06	6·08 +05	6·09 +05	6·09 +05

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	4,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do to Continent	7,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·10+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·57+08 } Advanced on favorable cables and on bullish private crop reports.
Do. do. Dec. 11·60
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·59+10
Do. do. Dec. 11·60
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Cocoanadas—C. I. F.—
Liverpool—Sellers ... ... d. 5 1/32
Months—July-August.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—43 5-8—June-July—London—Done.
Red Karachi—C. I. F.—43 1-2—June-July—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 1-4—July-Aug.—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-4—July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 3-4—July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 46 1-4—July-Aug.—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 3-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indn 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 4d.—Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [2ND JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	London	Mercantile Bank
11 Boxes Gold Bullions	6,91,200	London	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,58,600	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	5,092	Aden	H J M Moosa
Gold Coins.....	1,868		
1 Bundle Rupees.	700	Abass	M Mackenzie & Co
3 Bundles Rupees	3,800	Abass	G Allmull

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 30th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	33,418
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	35	41,009

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 29th June.

Money :—
Borrowers for three months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The exchange market is quiet. The quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T., 1s. 3 15.16d. to 1s. 31-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet but steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 2 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175 1-2

Government Paper :—
We have to report no change in this market which opened at 93-14 for the settlement on 2nd August, and closed quiet thereat with next-to-nothing business done. Cash paper kept in demand at 3 to 4 annas higher. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94-3 for cash and 94-0 forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 94-2	} Quiet.
1st Settlement ...	... " 93-14	

Bullion :—
Bars Silver declined 1-16d. in London yesterday, the quotations at the close being 23 7-8 for ready and 23 15-16 forward delivery in 2 months. The tone of the market at the close was steady. The rate in New York gave way 1-4 cent at 51 7-8. The market locally opened at 62-6, ex-duty, for July settlement, but this rate was not long maintained. Several sellers appeared, who, in absence of purchasers, pulled the market down to 62-2, at which it closes weak. The August settlement was quoted one rupee lower. Ready Bars were sold at the rate ruling for July. The up-country demand during the week was on an average of 100 Bars a day.

Bar Gold closes steady as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	62	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	2	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	85,000
Other Deposits	44,55,000	.....
Sundries	17,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	3,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities	.....	61,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	3,68,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	13,43,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	11,55,000
Bullion	.....	8,000
Balances with other Banks..	1,88,000	.....
Sundries	18,000	.....
Cash	44,19,000	.....

Council Bills :—
At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 42·70 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 17·30 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenderers receiving '08 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 59·10 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered remains at 60 lakhs.

The mail of the 18th instant brings £280,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... .	Rs.	3,80,000
Bombay	... ...	"	11,20,000
Madras	... ...	"	3,93,000
	Total...	Rs.	23,90,000

The mail of the 25th June brings £270,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	10,20,000
Bombay	... ...	"	21,00,000
Madras	... ...	"	1,90,000
	Total ...	Rs.	33,10,000

The mail of the 2nd July brings £100,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	18,10,000
Bombay	... ...	"	20,00,000
Madras	... ...	"	4,60,000
	Total...	Rs.	42,70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	.....	304,331	171,871
Central India	157	107,577	58,269
Barsee and Nugger ...	572	126,131	114,121
Berars	5	340,246	314,509
Central Provinces ...	.....	153,192	241,384
Total Comras...	734	1,031,477	900,154
Dholleras	2,808	200,694	189,919
Broach...	.....	189,923	206,867
Coompta and Dharwar	4,092	181,339	165,145
Westerns	3,067	41,259	15,446
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	517	274,598	329,538
Bengals, Rajputana ...	1,537	62,686	35,389
Sind	4	28,210	43,886
Persian	80	2,792	1,746
American	308	10,750	45,157
Egyptian	Nil	4,528	6,634
Other Sorts	Nil	977	791
Totals...	13,147	2,029,434	1,913,652

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 24th June to 1st July	14,388	38,742	—24,404
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 1st July	2,029,434	1,913,652	+115,782
Shipments from 24th June to 1st July ...			
Europe	8,551	14,817	— 6,266
China	8,781	23,653	—14,872
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	17,332	38,470	— 21,138
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 1st July ...			
Europe	552,088	558,185	—6,097
China	48,731	29,273	+19,458
Japan	573,273	315,498	+257,805
Coast Ports ...	20,156	33,230	—13,074
Total ...	1,194,278	936,186	+258,092
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	3,831	13,242	—9,411
China	4,769	2,280	+2,489
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 19th June 1909—11,971 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 30th April 1909—16,415 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 1st July 1909	2,029,434
	2,429,434
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 1st July 1909	1,194,278
	1,235,156
Afloat	8,570
	1,226,586
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	842,755
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 2nd July 1909	383,831

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to a continuance of unfavourable weather there has again been a sharp rise in the Home markets during the past week. New Crop in Liverpool is now over 6d. a pound, and so far the advance has received no material check; nor can we at the moment see any cause for a setback. Until the weather takes a decided turn for the better, and prospects point definitely to a yield sufficient for requirements, we must perforce lean to the bull side. The Bureau Report has not yet been received, but several estimates of the average condition for June have been cabled. These vary from 73 per cent. to 77·5 per cent.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·11	6·28	... +17
Futures, July Augt.	5·95	6·18	... +23
Do. Nov.-Dec.	5·88	6·08	... +20
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	11·60	12·10	... +50
Futures, October ...	11·17	11·57	... +40
Do. December New position ...	11·60	11·60	New positn.
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	11 1/4	11 1-2	... +1-4
Futures, Oct. ...	11·17	11·59	... +42
Do. Dec. ... New position ...		11·60	New positn.

Early in the week our market for New Crop was dull with little enquiry except for Bengals, but later on, with an improvement in the demand and a continuance of better advices from the Home markets, prices advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy all round. A fair business has been done by Japan shippers, several lines of Oomras and Khandeish for December and Januaty delivery having been taken up, and there has also been a good demand for Bengals for November, December and January. Closing quotations are as under, the market being firm, with a good enquiry.

For ready cotton there has been rather more enquiry at times, but the offtake has been by no means large. Bengals, Westerns and Coompta styles have been chiefly in demand, and prices have been well maintained.

Crop accounts are so far satisfactory. Sufficient rain has fallen to admit of good progress being made with sowings in Khandeish, the Berars, Central Provinces and Barsi districts, as also in the United Provinces, and in the canal districts of the Punjab the plants are flourishing. The rainfall has been more general, but further rain is still needed.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	269	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	266 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	245	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	249	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	239	" "
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	235	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	231	" "
Do. do. do. ...	234	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amraoti	231	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Muttia	222	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	215	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	228	" "
Do. do. do. ...	226-7	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	215	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Bengal	221	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	231	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	129 1-2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.	
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.	
Total Imports	4,000 "	

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·17	6·14	6·11	6·09
		—01	

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·07	6·07	6·07	6·07	6·08
—01			—02	—01

FREIGHTS.

The past week has been a quiet one and there is very little business to report. For Hamburg about 1,000 tons has been done for July at 18s. About 500 tons has been booked for Dunkirk at 12s. 6d. August and a small business has been done for Antwerp at 13s. seeds and wheat for July. The Anchor Line has booked seeds at 11s. 6d. July, and 1,200 tons wheat for August at 12s. Small lots have been done for Genoa and Havre at 12s. 6d. and 13s. July.

The rates for July-August are 13s. to 13s. 6d. The "Rubattino" has no room for August and for September-October the rates are 12s. seeds, 12-6 wheat, 13s. cotton. For November 13s., 13s. 6d., and 14s. and for December 6d. more.

The Austrian Lloyds quote July-August and September 14s. seeds, 14s. 6d. cotton.

The "P. and O." rates for July-August are 12-6 seeds 13s. cotton.

The market closes quiet.

No fixtures are reported this week.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
There has been a rapid advance in this market during the week and a large business has been done daily at steadily increasing rates. Ready stuff is over 8 annas per cwt. higher on the week, while September delivery has improved about 6 annas.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 8	6 B. T.
September	"	9 0	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
Early in the week the market was quiet with little doing, but there has since been some improvement in the demand and rates close steady as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 4	6 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 14	0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 12	0 "
Brown Delhi	"	7 14	6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
The market has been steady with a small business passing and prices close firmer as under :—

Ready	Rs.	10 3	0 R. T.

Castorseed :—
The market has ruled firm with a fair enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	33 0	0

Cottonseed :—
The market has been steady throughout the week and we quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	33 8	0

Rapeseed :—
A moderate business has been done during the week at Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 6-1-0 for July-August, the latter being the closing rate.

WHEAT :—
A farther advance has taken place in this market during the week and the Home markets have ruled firmer. A good business has been done, and the market closes firm as under :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 6	6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	"	6 11	6
Soft Red	"	44 8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	123,040	cwts.	
Linseed	21,385	"	
Rapeseed	26,141	"	
Gingellyseed	1,417	"	
Poppyseed	13,234	"	
Groundnuts	1,358	"	
Castorseed	15,484	"	
Rice	196,230	"	
Myrabollams	3,884	"	
Cottonseed...	8,777	"	
Mowrassed...	31,856	"	
Gram	15,419	"	
Jowrar	3922	"	
Maize	10	"	

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The improvement advised last week continues and there is some general business passing. Prices are firm.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market shows a decided improvement and goods are being sold though at a nominal margin. Should the monsoon continue favourable, there is every likellihood of the coming season being a good one.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues firm and prices are hardening.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is steady. The monsoon reports are by no means discouraging and if conditions continue favourable, we may look for a material reduction in Stocks, and a good inquiry in the coming season.

DHOOTIES :—There is some business doing, and the market is firm with prices hardening owing to the continued advance in cotton.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows no change on the week. Our market continues quiet with a fair demand from the districts. Rupee Prices are well maintained.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.
4 per ct. Bom. Port Trust Bds. repayable (1968)...98-8-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust " (1968)... 97-8-0
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds " (1938)... 97-8-0
5 per cent. " " " (1919)...107-0-0
5 per cent. " " " (1926)...111-0-0
5 per cent. " " " (1928)...111-0-0
5 per cent. " " " (1933)...112-0-0
5 per cent " " " (1953)...114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is unchanged and rates have kept steady with few fluctuations. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,460. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have declared a dividend, including bonus of Rs. 35 per share for the half-year just closed. They add Rs. 2,00,000 (two lakhs) to the Reserve Fund and after other appropriations carry forward Rs. 4,44,636. The total profits thus dealt with amount to Rs. 14,34,636, showing a satisfactory result of the operations of the Bank, bearing in mind the slow and dragging state of business during the past six months. Bank of India's shares are steady at Rs. 74 1-2 and the results of the profits of this Bank for the last half-year are also satisfactory. The Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 55 and Bank of Burma have changed hands at Rs. 110. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Pile's have improved to Rs. 138; and Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new issues are quiet at Rs. 450 and old issues at Rs. 460. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 79 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 149. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co's Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 347 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 285; Central India Mining Co's shares are unchanged at Rs. 400; Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,590; Colaba Land and Mill Co's shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,145; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 103 3-4; and David's have ruled at and about Rs. 416 1-4 after touching Rs. 420 during the middle of the week. Empress are weak at Rs. 300; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 245; Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 257 1/2; Jamshed's have improved to Rs. 167 1/2; Khattau Macanji Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 745; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 732 1/2; Laxmi Cotton Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,390; and Maneckjee Petit Mill shares have ruled between Rs. 3,220 and 3,295 and closed at the latter rate for July delivery. New Great Eastern Spinning Manufacturing Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 200 and Phœnix at Rs. 93 3-4. Southern Mahratta's have kept steady at Rs. 220; Standard's have gradually declined to Rs. 1,152 1-2; and Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,245. Press shares are unchanged; Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2; New Mofussil's at Rs. 735; New Berar's at Rs. 505. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley's have improved to Rs. 430; Ahmedabad-Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 535; Ahmedabad-Dholka's have advanced to Rs. 131; and Amritsar-Patti's old shares to Rs. 120 and new shares to Rs. 6 to 6 1-2 premium. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd July.

619 LEAVE.

The following extract is published for information.

. . . . . .

Bombay Brigade Order.
1st July 1909.

No 835 Furlough and Leave—Officers Leave of absence out of India for five months is granted to Lieut E T Lambert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery from the 3rd July 1909.

620 TRANSFER.

Gr G W Murray is transferred from the Reserve to the Active List with effect from 1st July 1909.

621 LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to Trumpeter A W E Davidson for 3 months with effect from 3rd July 1909.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd July.

137. Detail for the week ending 10th instant :—

Monday, 5th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

III Practice for Buglers on the Maidan 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 6th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

III For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Cathedral High School at 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 7th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 8th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 9th inst.—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

138. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Company as follows :—

No. 5761 Vol. E. Holman, "D" Coy., No 6634 Cadet G Almeyda, No 6635 Cadet C Michael, No 6636 Cadet T Odwell, No 6637 Cadet O Dane, No 6638 Cadet S David, No 6639 Cadet H Hogan, No 6640 Cadet H Skianer, No 6641 Cadet W Clarke, No 6642 Cadet D Johnson, No 6643 Cadet H Priestley, No 6644 Cadet L Lynch, No 6645 Cadet D Lawless, No. 6646 Cadet C Bayley, "I" Coy., and No 6647 Vol T W Mills, "R" Coy.

139. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength :—No 6420 Vol J F Richardson, "G" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE statement of traffic of Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the month ending 30th April, 1909, amounted to Rs. 32,938, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,527. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th April, were Rs. 1,09,307, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,985.

THE statement of traffic of Tapti-Valley Railway for the month ending 30th April, 1909, amounted to Rs. 1,07,959, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 13,729. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th April were Rs. 4,72,623, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 79,376.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	74½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,480
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	109	...	6 "	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Corp...	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	3 p. c.	590
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35
				5

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		288
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.,,	100	20	£o-o	12
Rack Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	138
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	450
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	79
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	22
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250	250	p. c. 6	347½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P.250	250	p. c. 6	282½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	230
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	" 14	198
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	198
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	120
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	Nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Shivrajpur Syndicate	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	615
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	102
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom20
	@. 75	£ 15	...	div. 15
	D. 30	60	...	55½
	P.150	40	2dis	dis. 60
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 30	xd 285
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 31
Treasher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	105
Asmr Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	507½
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 455
Century	100	100	50	290
Central India.....	500	500	85	xd1,590
China	1,000	1,000	90	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	50	525
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,145
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	660
Connaught	500	300	25	320
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 620
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 103½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	416½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	30	700
Empress	500	500	25	303
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	245
Finlay Mills	250	250		257½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad .....

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 1

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

If the delegate guests in London desired an effective contrast they might surely find it in two aspects of English statesmen and political life as exemplified at the Press Conference and in the debate on the Budget Bill. In the first case there were men of opposite views speaking in agreement, taking the higher view and loftier tone, putting aside partisan considerations in the attempt to find some practical basis for friendly discussion of the Empire's permanent needs. In the second there were the same men, or men of the same parties, furiously fighting their domestic battles, taking what was certainly a lower tone, engaged in political warfare which has, for all the seriousness of the points at issue, an air of unreality. Certainly this was a striking contrast. But our friends would be in error if they were too much impressed by it. For it is inevitable that the Conference and the House should have a different tone. It is, perhaps, the difference between the august secrecy of the Foreign Office and the heated clamour of the Commons, between imaginative ideals and humdrum ideas.

FRANK DISCUSSION.

As for the Conference itself, says our London correspondent the discussion there only confirms our increasing sense of the usefulness and importance of this gathering. We may say, without affectation, that the "big pots" at home have risen to the occasion of the speeches they have had to deliver. Mr. Balfour for instance, gave a brilliant survey of the complexities of our military and naval problems of defence. But it is even more gratifying to find the delegates making themselves heard so frankly and so effectively. For we want to know what they think, and we want them to express themselves with absolute candour. We may not always be in complete agreement. The point of view must differ both as to the respective obligations of Empire and as to the relative value of local and Imperial defence, of autonomy in land or sea forces or a general strategical control from the centre. But our disagreements will end in a fusion of views and interests if we hear each other frankly and patiently. We are glad that Mr. Fink's resolution—however valuable as a basis for discussion—was not pressed at the risk of a complete divergence of opinion. But we set more store by a candid exchange of opinions than by the conventions of courtesy. The Conference is doing very well, and the delegates may be building even better than they know. We are not disturbed by what the "Times" correspondent has told us of the divisions of Australian opinion or by the strong reservations made by Canadian spokesmen. These are no more than the means which the end will justify.

FIVE NATIONS IN ONE.

Mr. Asquith was at his best in dwelling upon the unanimity shown by the Imperial Press delegates in all the speeches relating to the conservation of the Empire. The Conference is doing all that was expected of it by its energetic promoters, and it is fusing five nations into one; it is preparing the way for the Defence Conference that meets next month. Some of our European friends have termed this gathering of managers and editors a "war conference." It is not that of course; rather is it anti-war in the best sense, for by showing that the sons of the Empire have hearts that beat in common, that they will not suffer the pillars of the house to fall if ever that last great day comes, the day of Armageddon, they are making for the peace of the world. The one discordant mischief-making element in the Empire, the tactless interference of Downing-street in affairs which the Colonies understand much better than we do, better even than the omniscient Downing-street, is rapidly passing away; the clouds are dispersing under the warm and genial influence of a better understanding. Take, as an example, the Government's attitude towards the South African Union. Dinzulu is disposed of, and we hope never to hear of him or his clamorous admirers again. That episode is over, and with Natal inside the Union will never recur. The rise of these nations is the strength of the Empire.

HOHENLINDEN ALDERSHOT.

For the sake of the delegates of the Oversea States, General Smith-Dorrien made a break in the new system which obtains at Aldershot of holding only strictly serviceable manœuvres, and reproducing as closely as possible the actual conditions of warfare. For once the tightly strung bow was slackened, and a return was made to manœuvres of the old description, full of the pomp and pageantry of war. There is something to be said for the discarded system. It attracted recruits in a measure which the new methods may find it hard to rival. However interesting they may be to experts, they bore onlookers to tears. The onlooker's ideal battle is Hohenlinden, neighing chargers to battle driven furious B division and fiery C division shouting in their sulphurous canopy and rushing to glory on the crest of the Fox Hills. The modern battle, where the foemen scarcely see one another at all does not appeal to him. There must be some romance still preserved somehow if recruits are to be obtained. A large part of the reason why Baden-Powell's Scouts multiply like locusts is that they are taught many of the duties of spies and pioneers. They wield their axes and build shelters, swim streams just as their heroes did in Henry's books. No doubt in time they will form a valuable recruiting-ground for the Regular Army.

SHELLED BEANS.

Our new servant has made a promising beginning, writes a home correspondent. The other day I ordered some French beans at the green-grocer's to be sent up for dinner. When I got home I asked if they had come. "Yes, mum," she replied, "and they're on, mum. But," she added warningly, "they be very few." This remark puzzled me, for I thought I had ordered an ample supply for our small family. But when the beans came in—rather more than a teaspoonful at the bottom of a large tureen—I understood. She had shelled them.

TRIAL OF THE PYX.

The testing of the gold and silver coins, called the "Trial of the Pyx," from the "pyx" or chest in which the coins to be examined are kept, which is to take place shortly, was formerly done in the little structure close by the Chapter House in Westminster Abbey, once known as the King's Jewel House. Now the coins are tested at Goldsmiths' Hall. The trial is an ancient ceremony, and is due to the circumstance that the Master of the Mint was originally a contractor under the Crown for the manufacture of the coinage, and a periodical examination of the coins issued was made so as to ascertain whether he was keeping to the terms of his contract. As the Master of the Mint is now a Crown official the test has a somewhat different purpose, but it is still conducted in practically the same manner. In the old days the trials took place at uncertain intervals of several years, a jury being sworn in for the purpose before the Lord Chancellor or one of the Archbishops. Nowadays the test has to be made "at least once in each year in which coins have been issued from the Mint."

A JURY OF GOLDSMITHS.

The Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company are summoned by a precept from the Lord Chancellor to form a jury, of which their Assay Master is always a member. The jury are sworn, and then the officers of the Mint deliver to them the box containing the coins to be examined. These coins are made up of what are called "journey weights"—probably from the French "journee," a day, for each "journey weight" is supposed to contain as many coins as could have been made in a day when the operations of coining were performed by hand. Of gold a "journey weight" is 15lb. troy, coined into 701 sovereigns or 1,402 half-sovereigns. Of silver the "journey weight" is 60lb. troy. From each "journey weight" a coin is taken at hazard and placed in the pyx. The perfection or imperfection of these coins is certified by the jury, who deliver their verdict in writing to the Lord Chancellor, to be deposited among the papers of the Privy Council. If found accurate the Master of the Mint receives his certificate or, as it is called, his "quietus." That certificate releases the officers of the Mint from their responsibility for the coinage, and affords a public guarantee that the standard of the currency is well maintained.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Counters of West ceath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

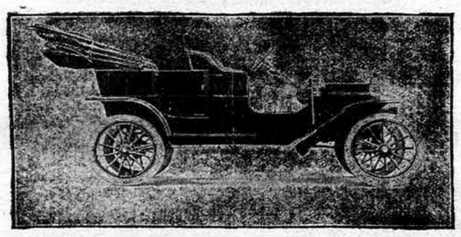
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

THE SILENT FORD.

THE IDEAL OFFICE CAR.

3 Seater, Rs. 2,750.



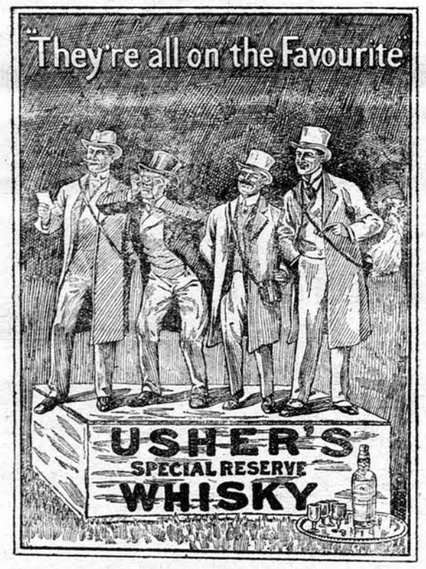
4 Seater, Rs. 3,750.

20 H. P. Four Cylinder Battery and Magnets Ignition.

THE CAR THAT COSTS LEAST AND LASTS LONGEST.

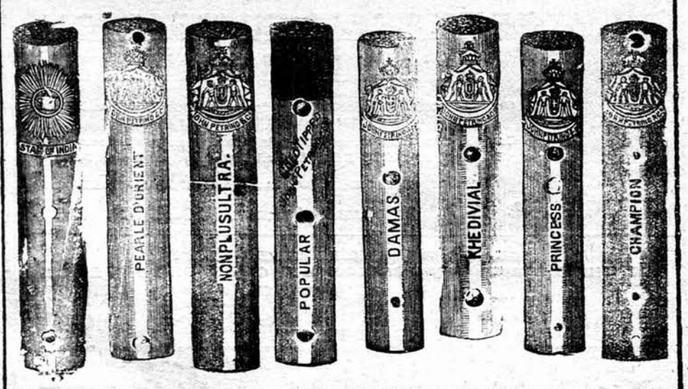
SOLE AGENTS, HILL, SAWYER & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled Orient	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
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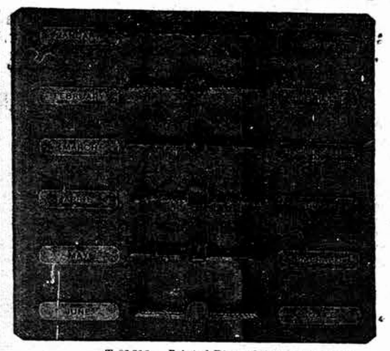
LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.



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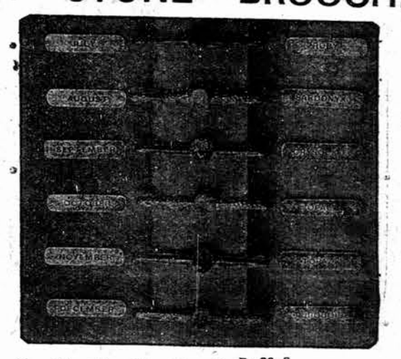

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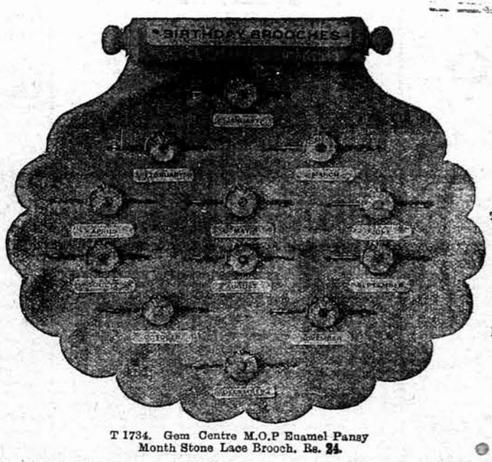

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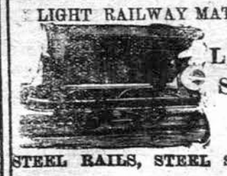

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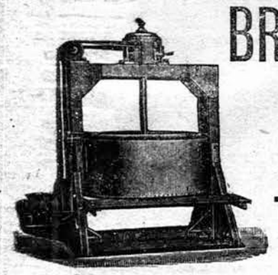

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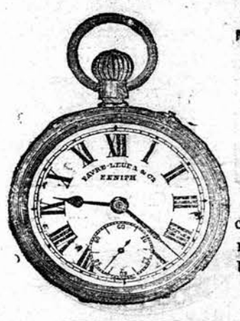

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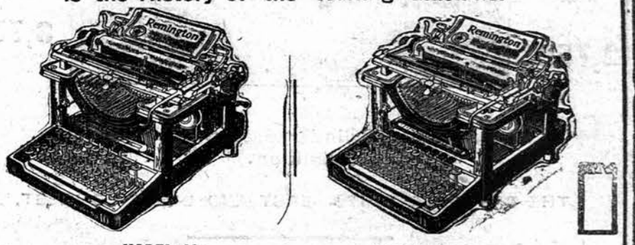

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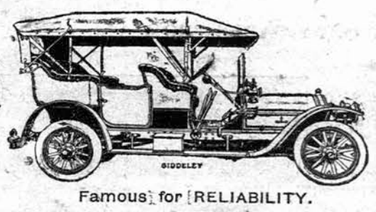

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